THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 521. JUNE 30, 1860. Price 6d.; stamped 7d.

THE LATE HENRY HALLAM.—The Committee for raising a MEMORIAL to the late HENRY HALLAM have resolved to erect a FULL-LENGTH STATUE of him in St. Paul's; an eligible Site having been offered by the Dean and Chapter.

Friends and subscribers are requested to pay their contributions to the following London bankers:—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Messrs. Drummonds and Co., Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., Sir John Lubbock, Bart., and Co., or Messrs. Martin, Call, and Co.

Communications may be addressed to Sir JOHN BOILEAU, Treasurer; or to

FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, } Honorary
JOHN MURRAY, } Secretaries.

At No. 50, Albemarle-street.

THE LATE LORD MACAULAY.—Under the sanction of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and of the Members of Trinity College, Cambridge, whose names are subjoined, it is proposed to raise a fund by subscription for the purpose of presenting to the College a STATUE of the late Lord MACAULAY, as a mark of the admiration which the members of the College feel for the memory of their illustrious fellow-Collegian, and in commemoration of the strong attachment which he himself felt for the College.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Chancellor of the University	Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P., Q.C.
Lord Lyndhurst, High Steward of the University	The Dean of Canterbury The Dean of Westminster
The Duke of Devonshire	Colonel A. Shafto Adair
The Marquis of Lansdowne	Professor Birbeck
Earl Grey	Rev. H. M. Butler, Harrow
The Bishop of St. David's	Charles Buxton, Esq., M.P.
Lord Stanley, M.P.	Charles de la Pryme, Esq., Hon. Secretary
Lord Belper	Hon. G. Denman, M.P.
Lord Broughton	T. F. Ellis, Esq.
Lord Lyttelton	F. W. Gibbs, Esq.
Lord Monteagle	F. Y. Hawkins, Esq.
Lord Stratheden	H. J. Hodgson, Esq.
The Master of the Rolls	A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq.
The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer	Professor H. Malden
Vice-Chancellor Page Wood	C. J. Selwyn, Esq., M.P., Q.C.
Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan	Tom Taylor, Esq.
Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart.	Alfred Tennyson, Esq.
Sir J. G. S. Lefevre	W. M. Thackeray, Esq.
Right Hon. T. E. Headlam, M.P., Q.C.	H. S. Thornton, Esq.
	Rev. R. Whiston.

And the following resident Members, who have formed themselves into a Committee at Cambridge:—

Rev. W. Whewell, D.D. Master	Rev. W. G. Clarke, Public Orator. M.A.
Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A., Vice-Master and Woodwardian Professor	Rev. J. Edleston, M.A. Rev. E. M. Cope, M.A.
Rev. J. Romilly, M.A., Registrary	Rev. J. B. Lightfoot, M.A.
Rev. Professor Thompson, M.A.	J. Lempriere Hammond, Esq., M.A., Honorary Secretary.
Rev. Professor Grote, M.A.	Rev. Charles Puller, M.A.
Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D.	J. J. Cowell, Esq., B.A. Sir George Young, Bart., B.A. Richard C. Jebb, Esq. Alfred Northey, Esq.

Such of the present or late members of the College as desire to join in the promotion of this object are requested to communicate either with J. Lempriere Hammond, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge; or with Charles de la Pryme, Esq., Honorary Secretary in London, 22, Jermyn-street, by whom subscriptions will be received; and also at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, 20, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, E.C.; at Messrs. Drummond and Co.'s, 49, Charing-cross, S.W.; and at Messrs. Mortlock and Co.'s, Cambridge.

Subscriptions already received:—

The Prince Consort	£100 0 0	H. W. Elphinston, Esq.	£1 1 0
The Duke of Devonshire	25 0 0	T. W. Evans, Esq., M.P.	10 0 0
The Marquis of Lansdowne	25 0 0	H. D. Forster, Esq.	1 0 0
The Earl Spencer	25 0 0	Rev. W. S. Fowler	5 0 0
Lord Stanley, M.P.	10 0 0	G. A. Foyster, Esq.	1 1 0
Lord Belper	25 0 0	Rev. H. B. Foyster	1 1 0
The Lord Chief Baron	25 0 0	G. M. Gordon, Esq.	1 0 0
Vice-Chancellor Page Wood	10 10 0	Professor Grote	10 0 0
Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan	10 10 0	Rev. W. Grylls	20 0 0
Right Hon. S. H. Walpole	10 0 0	J. L. Hammond, Esq.	10 0 0
Colonel A. Shafto Adair	10 0 0	H. J. Hodgson, Esq.	5 0 0
Rev. H. M. Butler, Harrow	25 0 0	H. T. Holland, Esq.	15 15 0
Spencer P. Butler, Esq.	3 0 0	Hon. C. Howard, M.P.	10 0 0
C. Buxton, Esq.	10 10 0	F. A. Inderwick, Esq.	2 0 0
Rev. W. G. Clark	25 0 0	Rev. J. B. Lightfoot	5 0 0
Charles de la Pryme, Esq.	5 0 0	Rev. Julius Lloyd	1 1 0
Hon. G. Denman, M.P.	5 0 0	W. G. I. MacGrigor, Esq.	1 1 0
R. R. Divett, Esq.	1 0 0	E. MacNaghten, Esq.	5 5 0
H. R. Droop, Esq.	5 5 0	Professor H. Malden	3 0 0
Francis Ellis, Esq.	5 0 0	W. F. Pollock, Esq.	5 0 0
T. F. Ellis, Esq.	10 0 0	W. B. Ranken, Esq.	2 2 0
Walter Ellis, Esq.	2 0 0	R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.	5 0 0
		W. M. Thackeray, Esq.	5 0 0
		H. S. Thornton, Esq.	25 0 0
		H. Ware, Esq.	5 0 0
		Rev. R. Whiston	3 0 0
		A Dorsetshire Clergyman	1 0 0

INSTITUTIONS, &c.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.

Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., F.R.S., F.S.A.
ANNUAL MEETING AT GLOUCESTER, July 17 to July 24, 1860.
President—The Right Hon. Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, F.S.A., M.R.I.A.

Patrons of the Meeting:
The Right Hon. Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant of Gloucestershire.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, D.D.

By order of the Central Committee,
June 1, 1860. GEORGE VULLIAMY, Secretary.

PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY.—In consequence of the resignation of Professor BENTLEY, the PROFESSORSHIP of BOTANY at the London Hospital Medical College is NOW VACANT. Gentlemen desirous of the appointment are requested to apply to Dr. PARKER, Hon. Sec. to the College, 22, Finsbury-square, E.C.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—All Lovers of Early Italian Art are invited to inspect the reduced Water-colour Copies from Frescoes by MASACCIO, B. GOZZOLI, PINTURICCHIO, FRANCIA, FILIPPINO LIPPI, &c., at the Society's Rooms.

Prospectuses of a plan for the separate publication of each subject may be obtained on application, personally or by letter, to Mr. F. MAYNARD, Assistant Secretary.

24, Old Bond-street, W. JOHN NORTON, Hon. Sec.

POPLAR HOSPITAL.—The Fifth ANNUAL FESTIVAL in aid of the Funds of the Poplar Hospital will take place at the BRUNSWICK TAVERN, BLACKWALL, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 11. Richard Green, Esq., will take the Chair. Dinner Tickets, One Guinea, may be had of the Stewards, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, and at the Hospital.

RICHARD FLETCHER, Secretary.

Poplar, June 14, 1860.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, ISLINGTON.
Established 1802.—Two Hundred Beds.

President—The Right Hon. LORD MONTEAGLE.

Cases of Fever of every kind, and in all stages of malignity, occurring in the families of the Poor, or among the domestics of the affluent, are received into the Hospital at all hours.

FUNDS are PRESSINGLY NEEDED. Money may be paid to the Treasurers, Messrs. HOARE and Co., Fleet-street; or to the Secretary, at the Hospital.

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL for MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, and SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER.

In addition to English and Mathematics, all the Pupils are taught Drawing suitable for the Architect or Engineer, and in the Laboratory the Principles as well as the Practice of Chemistry. The use of Tools, the Construction of Machinery, and the Principles of Mechanism, may be studied in the various Workshops of the Schools.

French and German are taught to all who desire it without any extra charge.

Chemical Analyses undertaken; Steam-engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism designed for special purposes.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. A. RIGG, Chester.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, HARLOW, is especially intended to afford the SONS of GENTLEMEN a careful training in the principles of the Church of England, in addition to the ordinary course of instructions pursued at the public schools. Students intended for the Military, Naval, or Civil Services are prepared for the Public Examinations, &c.

French and German by a foreign Professor.
Each boy has a separate dormitory.
Easter Term begins this year April 16th.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. the President, or to the Rev. CHARLES MILLER, Vicarage, Harlow.

A GERMAN DOCTOR of PHILOLOGY, M.A., for many years Rector of a Royal Prussian college, and lately retired to London, in order to join his relatives, who are living here, is inclined to give PRIVATE LESSONS, or to enter into an Engagement as Non-Resident Tutor, in a nobleman's or gentleman's family, for the purpose of teaching chiefly the German, Greek, Hebrew, and Latin languages. Best references given and required.

Address "F. H.," care of Mr. Trübner, 60, Paternoster-row.

HEVERSHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, near Milnthorpe, Westmoreland. Head Master, Rev. J. H. SHARPLES, M.A., formerly Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge.—BOARDERS are received and prepared either for the Universities or Commerce, at 30*l.*, 35*l.*, or 40*l.* per annum, according to age. Seven exhibitions, of different values, from about 50*l.* to 100*l.* a year, are connected with the School, and are open to all pupils.

TO CLERGYMEN and GRADUATES of CAMBRIDGE and OXFORD.—BIRKENHEAD PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for the above. Salary, 200*l.*, with 50*l.* allowance for Coals, &c., and Capitation Fees. Residence, rent, and taxes free, with accommodation for thirty-five boarders.

Testimonials to be sent in, on or before the 5th July next, to the Hon. Secretary, JACKSON TOWNSEND, Esq., 1, Mortimer-terrace, Birkenhead.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER.—Wanted, in August next, a Mathematical Master for the King's School, Peterborough. He will be responsible for all the instruction in arithmetic and mathematics, and will also be required to teach elementary Greek and Latin. He must be a sound but moderate Churchman, a graduate in honours of Cambridge, under 32, and thoroughly able and willing to teach. Personal interview in London indispensable. Salary 100*l.* a year, board and lodging. The mastership is a title for orders.

Address, with testimonials and references, Rev. J. WALLACE, Peterborough. All applications unanswered in four days declined with thanks.

A CLERGYMAN, the principal of a first-class school, wishes to meet with a SUCCESSOR at Midsummer. The school is situate in the outskirts of a large and very wealthy town. The income from day pupils alone has been nearly 500*l.* per annum. The terms of disposal are easy and advantageous.

Address "Rev. X. Y.," care of Messrs. Relfe, Brothers, school booksellers, 150, Aldersgate-street.

FOR SALE, the GOODWILL of a SCHOOL, of from 40 to 50 boys, the Principal having other views. Present net profit 1000*l.* per annum and is likely to increase. Every assistance in ensuring a continuance of the connection.

For terms, &c., apply by letter to "X. Y.," Mr. Good's, 60, Moorgate-street, City.

OLD BIBLE.—A Gentleman wishes to DISPOSE of a FOLIO BIBLE, B.L., printed by Christopher Barker in 1583. It is in the most perfect condition, and is bound in Russia leather, with silver clasps. Also the first Eight Parts of the very beautiful Work by John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., "The TROCHILIDÆ, or Humming Birds."

May be seen at 21, Gloucester-crescent North, near Westbourne-terrace.

THE PRESS.

TO LITERARY MEN.—REQUIRED, for publication, an AUTHENTIC HISTORY of the EARLY LIFE and SUCCESSIVE CAREER of GARIBALDI.

Communications, strictly confidential, to be addressed to "ALPHA," care of Mr. Brooks, 1, Strathmore-terrace, Shadwell, E.

THE PRESS.—WANTED, an EDITOR, on an old-established Country Journal of Neutral Principles. A staff of Reporters is kept. None need apply who have not been accustomed to the duties.

Apply, stating salary and any particulars, to "ALPHA," Messrs. Grosvenor, Chater, and Co., Cannon-street West, London.

THE PRESS.—A Gentleman, who has been for many years connected with a first-class Weekly and Daily Provincial Newspaper, and capable of undertaking the Management and Getting-up of a Paper, is open to an ENGAGEMENT in that capacity. He has had much Sub-Editing and Reporting experience, has had a good deal to do with district Agencies, and is practically acquainted with every department.

Address "J. S. W.," Post-office, Leamington.

THE PRESS.—Lucrative to any gentleman of slightly literary taste, who wishes to increase his income without the risk and trouble of entering into business, the following offers peculiar advantages. The proprietor of a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, in a fashionable watering-place, wishes to DISPOSE of the same, in consequence of ill-health and press of other business. The net profits are 200*l.* per annum, and could be easily almost doubled in a very short time. There is no necessity for the purchaser to understand printing or to have any business establishment, as it has hitherto been carried on without, the work being done off the premises. Price of same 500*l.*

Principals may apply by letter, addressed "H. S.," care of W. Eglington, No. 163, Aldersgate-street, London.

THE ARTS.

MR. CROPSEY'S AUTUMN on the HUDSON RIVER, at the PALL-MALL GALLERY, 45, Pall-mall. Admission 1*s.*

HOGARTH'S.—The FOUR celebrated PICTURES, from Vauxhall-gardens, by Hogarth, are for SALE, at Mr. ELLINGTON'S, Spurr-street, Leicester-square, by order of the Mortgagee.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from nine till dusk. Admittance 1*s.* Catalogue 6*d.* JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE RELIEF of LUCKNOW.—"The Triumphant Meeting of Havelock, Outram, and Sir Colin Campbell." This GREAT NATIONAL PICTURE, 18 feet by 12 feet, by T. J. BARKER, from Drawings and Portraits taken by authority expressly for this picture at Lucknow, will REMAIN ON VIEW during July, at the Lucknow Gallery (Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons), 3, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, from Ten to Six o'clock.

Admission by Card, or Sixpence each.

GUIDO'S BEATRICE CENCI.—A faithful COPY, by an English Lady Artist, of this celebrated picture, is now on view, for SALE, at the *Englishwoman's Journal* Office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street. It is in oils, of the size of the original.

It is well-known that for many years the Prince Barberini has refused to allow any copy to be taken of the Cenci—the sketches seen everywhere in Rome being from memory only. This artist obtained the privilege of spending many hours daily during the summer months of 1859 in making the careful copy now exhibited.

JERUSALEM.
SELOUS'S TWO GRAND PICTURES.
1.
IN HER GRANDEUR, A.D. 33. With Christ's Triumphant Entry into the Holy City.
2.
IN HER FALL, as now viewed from the Mount of Olives.

These Pictures (each 12 ft. by 8 ft., painted with the greatest care, and containing more than 900 especial points of interest) are now on view at

Messrs. LEGGATT, HATW[illegible] LEGGATT, 79, Cornhill.
Admission Free.

ROYAL EXCHANGE FINE ARTS GALLERY, 24, Cornhill. Entrance in Change-alley.—Mr. MORBY has constantly on SALE high class GUARANTEED PICTURES and DRAWINGS by Living Artists. A visit is respectfully requested.

Fine specimens of the following and other Masters:—

Turner, R.A.	Cooke, A.R.A.	Herring, Sen.	Duffield
Stothart, R.A.	Dobson	Hulme	Bennett
Frith, R.A.	A.R.	Hering	W. C. Smith,
Ward, R.A.	O'Neil, A.R.A.	Hemsley	Topham
Roberts, R.A.	J. Linnell, Sen.	Muller	Crome
Etty, R.A.	G. Lance	Percy	Lewis
Creswick, R.A.	Faed	Provis	Holmes
Elmore, R.A.	Bright	Niemann	Hayller
Muiready, R.A.	Le Jeune	W. Hunt	M'Kewan
Maclise, R.A.	Baxter	Duncan	E. Hughes
Cooper, A.R.A.	Nasmyth	Cattermole	Rowbotham
Frost, A.R.A.	A. Johnston	Taylor	Mutrie.
Poole, A.R.A.	Smallfield		

The Manufactory of Frames, &c., is carried on as usual, as 63, Bishopsgate-street Within.

ASHBEE and DANGERFIELD, LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS & PRINTERS in COLORS, ORNAMENTAL DESIGNERS, and ENGRAVERS on WOOD and COPPER, No. 22, BEDFORD-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, W.C. Estimates given for the Illustration of Periodical and other publications.

FOR SALE, a large and fine Inlaid BUHL and ORMOLU BOOKCASE, inside rosewood, length 4ft. 5in., height 7ft. Price 30 guineas. Also, a rosewood FRENCH PIANO, 22 guineas, 7 octaves, three strings, obliq[illegible] fine tone.

On view at Mr. H. INGER'S, No. 3, Red Lion-square, W.C.

NEWSPAPER PENNY

AMUSEMENTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE—GREAT FRENCH FESTIVAL. Farewell Performances by the Orpheonists of France.

In compliance with an universal desire, it has been arranged to give a GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, to commence at Three o'clock; and to enable all classes to attend this extraordinary gathering of our French neighbours, the price of admission will remain as usual on Saturdays, namely, Half a Crown; Children One Shilling; Season Tickets free.

The Band of the French Guides will also take part in the Festival.

To prevent confusion and crowding at the doors, immediate application should be made for Tickets at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual agents of the Company.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FRENCH FESTIVAL.—FAREWELL.—The Directors have the pleasure to announce that, from the enthusiasm manifested towards the Orpheonists of France, a Farewell Performance will be given by them immediately prior to their departure from this country. To make this as generally available as possible, it has been arraged to take place on SATURDAY afternoon next, the 30th JUNE, at 3 o'clock.

The Band of the Guides will perform some of their most favourite pieces, and the programme of the Orpheonists will comprise those portions of their repertoire which have been most warmly received during their visit.

The doors of the Palace will be opened at 10, the performance to commence at 3. Admission, Half-a-crown; reserved seats 5s. extra.

ORPHEONIST FAREWELL FÊTE.—CRYSTAL PALACE, THIS DAY (SATURDAY).—The Programme will comprise those pieces of the Orpheonists and the Guides which have been received with the greatest enthusiasm, including "Les Enfans de Paris," "La Retraite," "La Nouvelle Alliance," "Chant du Bivouac," "Marche aux Flambeaux," &c.—Officier Chef de Musique, M. Mohr. Conductor, M. Eugene Delaporte.

Doors open at 10. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 5s. extra.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—ORPHEONISTS' FAREWELL FÊTE.—Doors open at 10. Festival commence at 3. Great Fountains at 6. Military and Rifle Corps Bands will perform afterwards in the grounds. Admission, Half-a-Crown.

FAREWELL of the ORPHEONISTS of FRANCE.—CRYSTAL PALACE, THIS DAY.—A GRAND DISPLAY of the GREAT FOUNTAINS and Entire System of Waterworks will take place at Six o'clock, about half an hour after the conclusion of the Orpheonist Festival.

ORPHEONISTS' FAREWELL FESTIVAL.—RESERVED SEATS.—Immediate application for the best reserved Seats in Blocks C and G should be made at MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

FAREWELL of the ORPHEONISTS. For Admission and Reserved Seat Tickets for the Farewell Festival this day, apply at once at KEITH, PROWSE, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside.

FRENCH FESTIVAL.—FAREWELL FÊTE.—Half-a-crown admission. This day, Saturday. Apply for tickets immediately, to prevent disappointment or crowding at the doors. May be had at the Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and the usual agents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for week ending Saturday, July 7th.

Monday, open at 9. Tuesday to Thursday, open at 10. Admission One Shilling; Children under 12, Sixpence.

Friday, open at 10. FIFTH GRAND OPERA CONCERT by the artistes of Her Majesty's Theatre. Particulars will be duly announced.

Saturday, open at 10. Mr. RAREY will give a GRAND DEMONSTRATION of his system of taming wild and vicious horses, in the Centre Transept. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling; Season Tickets, free.

The Rhododendrons are now in full bloom throughout the grounds. Orchestral Band and Great Organ daily. Great Exhibition of Pictures in the Picture Gallery.

Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously by tickets.

MUSIC.

THE QUEEN of the MAY: Ballade sans paroles, 2s. 6d.; Souvenir de St. Petersburgh, Mazurka, 2s.; and Souvenir de Roguet de l'Isle (La Marseillaise) Grand Fantaisie de Bravoure, 4s. By Mme. ROSAILE THEMAR. Six Pensées Musicales, Herr W. Kuhe, 4s.—C. Lonsdale's Musical Circulating Library, 26, Old Bond-street.

MR. GEORGE RUSSELL has the honour to announce that he will give a SOIRÉE MUSICALE at Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday, July 4. Vocalists—Miss Augusta Thomson, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wiffin, and Mr. Santley. Instrumentalists:—Pianoforte, Mr. George Russell; violin, Herr Carl Deichmann; viola, Mr. Richard Blagrove; violoncello, M. Paque; concertina, Mr. Richard Blagrove; harmonium, Mr. F. Scotson Clark.

Conductors, Mr. Cusins and Mr. Harold Thomas.

Stalls, 10s. 6d.; tickets, 7s., may be had at the principal music-sellers'; and of Mr. GEORGE RUSSELL, High-street, Croydon.

JULLIEN FUND.—Committee Room, 59, New Bond-street.

The Committee of the Jullien Fund, fearing that the subscriptions have been materially checked by the unfortunate death of Mons. Jullien, desire to explain that a Widow and others, members of his family, can be protected from want only by the kind aid of those who appreciate the great services rendered by the late lamented maestro to the cause of the musical education of the English people.

The Committee confidently appeal to that benevolence for which their countrymen are so distinguished, for such prompt and liberal additions to the subscription list as shall enable them to do some justice to the memory of M. Jullien, and at the same time afford adequate relief to his bereaved family.

Committee for the Distribution of the Jullien Fund.

Mr. John Mitchell.	Mr. W. Duncan Davison.
Mr. W. R. Sams.	Mr. Jules Benedict.
Mr. Thomas Chappell.	Mr. A. Blumenthal.

Honorary Treasurers.

Mr. John Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street.
Mr. T. Chappell, 50, New Bond-street.
Mr. W. R. Sams, 1, St. James's-street.

Bankers.

Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand.
Heywood, Kennards and Co., Lombard-street.
London and County Bank, Hanover-square.

Who, as well as the Honorary Treasurers, have kindly consented to receive Subscriptions.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT NATIONAL BRASS BAND CONTEST.—TUESDAY, 10th, and WEDNESDAY, 11th JULY.

Arrangements have been made for a Grand Monster Brass Band Contest on the above days, in which upwards of ONE HUNDRED BANDS from all parts of England are engaged to take part.

Valuable prizes in money and cups will be given by the Company, and, in addition, the principal musical instrument makers in London have signified their intention to present several first-class instruments as special prizes.

The contest will commence each day at ten o'clock, and on both days the whole of the bands will meet at three o'clock precisely, in the Handel Orchestra, and perform Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," Haydn's Chorus "The Heavens are telling," Handel's "Hallelujah," "Rule Britannia," and "God save the Queen." A Monster Gong Drum, seven feet in diameter, manufactured expressly for the occasion, will accompany the combined bands.

Admission — Tuesday, Half-a-crown; Wednesday, One Shilling.

NOTICE.—Excursion trains will run from all principal towns on the Midland, London and North-Western, Great Northern, South-Western, and other railways.

Further particulars will be duly announced.

MUSICAL UNION.—GRAND MATINEE.—TUESDAY next, July 3, St. James's Hall, to commence at Three o'clock. Septet, Beethoven; Septet, Hummel; Duet à 4 mains, Hallé and Lubeck, Mozart. Solos on the Violin, Violoncello, Pianoforte. Vocalist: Mlle. Artot. Executants: Sainton, Piatti, and the principals of Costa's band for the septets. Tickets, Half-a-guinea each, at CRAMER and Co's, CHAPPELL'S, and OLLIVIERS. No free admissions given for this last matinées of the season. Members can pay for Visitors at the Hall. J. ELLA, Director.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE. — FRIDAY, JULY 6 (by the kind permission of the Earl of Ellesmere). Under the patronage of

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE,
Her Royal Highness the Princess MARY of CAMBRIDGE,
And the following LADIES PATRONESSES:

The Dowager Duchess of Norfolk	The Lady George Gordon
The Duchess of Marlborough	The Lady Claude Hamilton
The Marchioness of Huntley	The Lady Worsley
The Marchioness of Exeter	The Lady Sondes
The Lady Louisa Pennant	The Lady Rolle
The Countess of Shaftesbury	The Lady Kenyon
The Countess of Errol	The Lady Henley
The Countess of Hopetoun	The Lady Rivers
The Countess Fitzwilliam	The Lady Ashburton
The Countess Dowager Spencer	The Lady Auckland
The Countess of Clarendon	The Lady Egerton (of Tatton)
The Countess of Sefton	The Lady Tredegar
The Countess of Stradbroke	The Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert
The Countess de Grey and Ripon	The Hon. Mrs. Bertie
The Countess Somers	The Hon. Mrs. Fellows
The Countess of Effingham	Lady Shelley
The Countess of Leicester	Dowager Lady Shelley
The Countess of Zetland	Lady Welby
The Viscountess Palmerston	Lady Antrobus
The Viscountess Dungannon	Lady Howard
The Viscountess Ingestre	Mrs. George Clive
The Lady Charlotte Schreiber	Mrs. Richard Du Cane
The Lady Theresa Lewis	Mrs. Charles Hambro
The Lady Emily Hesketh	Mrs. King King
	Mrs. Charles Norman
	Mrs. Ker Seymer
	Mrs. Hussey Vivian

An AMATEUR CONCERT will be given on Friday evening, July 6, in behalf of the funds of the FREE WARD of the ROYAL HOSPITAL for INCURABLES, at which Mr. Frederick Clay's opera, "Out of Sight," and a selection of miscellaneous music, will be presented exclusively by amateurs. To commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets one guinea each. Vouchers may be obtained of the Ladies Patronesses, which will be exchanged for tickets, on and after June 30, at Mr. Mitchell's Royal library, 33, Old Bond-street.

MR. GEORGE COTTELL, R.A.M. informs his pupils and friends that he has REMOVED from Vernon-street to No. 2, Keppel-street, Russell-square.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Valuable Miscellaneous Property, consisting of Old Sèvres and Oriental China, Marbles, a small quantity of Plate and Jewellery, Old Furniture, and Decorative Objects.

MR. PHILLIPS is instructed to SELL by Auction, at his great Rooms, New Bond-street, on Monday, July 2, at One o'clock precisely, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY; including a pair of old Sèvres vases painted in medallions, and other examples, Dresden, old Oriental, and English China, marble and bronze busts and groups, elegant or-molu clocks and candelabras, old marqueterie and other furniture, consisting of cabinets, tables, sofas, and chairs, a small quantity of plate, plated ware, jewellery and bijouterie, engravings, modern pictures, and other effects, removed from private residences.

May be viewed Saturday preceding the sale at Mr. PHILLIPS'S, and catalogues then had.

To Printing Press Makers.—Valuable Patent for the Gordon Printing Machine, together with a No. 1 Machine.

MESSRS. FULLER and HORSEY are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at their Offices, No. 13, Billiter-street, E.C., on MONDAY, JULY 2, at 11 for 12 precisely, a GORDON PRINTING MACHINE, and the valuable Letters Patent, dated July 5, 1853. The advantages of this press are great rapidity of production, being at the rate of 1000 copies an hour, economy of labour, simplicity in working, accuracy of impression, and great saving in cost of production. The Gordon machines are now working at Woolwich Arsenal, at the Eastern Counties Railway, and several private establishments, and the working has elicited the highest commendations.

The machine may be seen a week prior to the sale at the Offices of the Auctioneers, where further particulars may be obtained, 13, Billiter-street, London, E.C.

Important Sale of Books, Stationery, Woodcuts, Copper Plates, Stereo-plates, and Bookbinding and Printing Materials.

THIS STOCK, the property of the late Mr. Wm. Davison, publisher, Alnwick, comprises above Five Tons of TYPE and STEREOTYPE, Remainders, Copyrights, Copper-plates, near 500 WOODCUTS by Bewick; the stereotype plates of numerous children's books, school books, &c.; stereo ornaments, mounted and unmounted; the stereotype foundry plant; bookbinders' presses and tools; and the presses and type of a well-arranged and extensive printing office.

The Sale will take place in Mr. Gilpin's Rooms, No. 14, Market-street, during the month of July, the exact date of which will be announced in a few days; meanwhile, further particulars may be known on application to the executor, Mr. DAVISON, Alnwick; to Mr. FORDYCE, publisher, 10, New Bridge-street, Newcastle; or to Mr. HENRY GILPIN, the Auctioneer.

Catalogues for the five days' sale will shortly be ready, free by post, price 4d.

Great Auction of Books, Music, &c., Boston, Lincolnshire.

THE VERY LARGE STOCK of OLD and NEW BOOKS of Mr. NOBLE, comprising about 15,000 volumes, and a quantity of PRINTED MUSIC, will be Sold by Auction in the Corn Exchange, Boston, on Monday the 9th July, and five following days, or until the whole are disposed of, without reserve.

Catalogues may be had of Mr. NEWCOMB, Bookseller, Boston (Mr. Noble's successor) post free, on receipt of 1 postage stamp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECRETARYSHIP.—A Gentleman, with a large connection and great experience, is open to TREAT with any respectable COMPANY, established or in course of formation. Use of offices given if required.

Address "S. E. C.," care of Chas. Everett, 75, Old Broad-street, City.

TO ADVERTISERS.—There are a few VACANCIES for ADVERTISEMENT BOARDS at the St. Catherine Docks,. An excellent medium for advertising, and especially calculated to obtain export orders. Boards provided, painted, and written free of charge.

Apply to the Contractors, 15, Upper East Smithfield, opposite to the Dock wall.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—This THEATRE to be LET, until October.

Apply to Mr. E. T. SMITH, Her Majesty's Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—This THEATRE to be LET until the end of September, when Madame Celeste resumes her tenancy for a term of years.

Applications, by letter only, to be made to Mr. F. PENNY, at the Stage door of the Theatre.

HYDROPATHY.—SUDBROOK-PARK, near Richmond, Surrey. This Establishment is now open for the RECEPTION of PATIENTS, under the superintendence of the present proprietor, Dr. E. W. LANE, M.A., M.D. Edin., Author of "Hydropathy; or, Hygienic Medicine," Second Edition. John Churchill, New Burlington-street.

All applications to be made of the Secretary, Mr. J. KING.

Just ready, 1 vol. price 10s. 6d.

THE LONG RUN: a Novel. By HENRY OWGAN, LL.D., Author of "Out of the World," &c. L. BOOTH, 307, Regent-street, W.

Now ready, Third Edition, enlarged, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d.

ON THE RIGHT MANAGEMENT of the VOICE in Reading and Speaking. By the Rev. W. W. CAZALET, A.M.

London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street; RENSHAW, 356, Strand.

This day, crown 8vo. cloth 4s. 6d.

A NEW LIST of the FLOWERING PLANTS and FERNS GROWING WILD in the COUNTY of DEVON. With their Habitats and principal Stations. By THOMAS F. RAVENSHAW, M.A., formerly Curate of Ilfracombe, Rector of Pewsey, Wilts.

London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

This day, fcp. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

THE ICE-BOUND SHIP, the SLEEPING BEAUTY, and other POEMS. By M. WINTER, Author of a translation of the "Hermann and Dorothea" of Goethe.

"Many of the pieces contain passages of considerable beauty, and exhibit poetical powers of a high order."—*Dublin Daily Express.*

London: BOSWORTH and HARRISON, 215, Regent-street.

Just published, 1 vol., price 16s.

DR. FORBES WINSLOW'S NEW WORK.

ON OBSCURE DISEASES of the BRAIN and MIND; their Incipient Symptoms, Treatment, &c.

"This will be the future British Text-book on mental and cerebral pathology. It is the most important work that has appeared in this country for many years in relation to subtle affections of the mind and obscure and insidious diseases of the brain. It should be carefully read and closely studied."—*The Lancet.*

J. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

POPULAR SCHOOL BOOKS, published by L. HACHETTE and Co., 18, King William-street, Strand.

Charles XII.	1s. 6d.
Telemaque	1s. 3d.
Louis XIV.	2s. 6d.
Noel and Chapsal's French Grammar	1s. 6d.
——— Exercises	1s. 6d.
Cæsar with Latin Notes	1s. 6d.
Horace with Latin Notes	1s. 6d.
Virgil with Latin Notes	2s. 6d.
Chapsal's Models of French Literature, Prose	3s. 6d.
——— The Same, Poetry	3s. 6d.
La Fontaine's Fables	1s. 6d.

All strongly bound in boards.

Catalogues supplied by post on receipt of a postage stamp.
- Hachette's Educational Catalogue.
- Catalogue of General French Literature.
- Catalogue alphabetically arranged with Authors' names and their several works.
- List of Hachette's Greek and Latin Classics.
- List of Hachette's French Railway Library.
- German List.
- Catalogue of School Drawing Materials.

This day is published, No. XXII., price 5s., of

THE JOURNAL of SACRED LITERATURE and BIBLICAL RECORD. Edited by the Rev. HENRY BURGESS, LL.D.

CONTENTS:

The Exodus: the traces thereof discoverable in the Monuments of Egypt.
The Epistle entitled to the Hebrews was written to the Churches of Asia Minor.
Analysis of the Emblems of St. John—Rev. xiii.
Authorship of the Acts of the Apostles.
Gerar and its Philistine Inhabitants.
The Wrath of God: an Examination of certain Passages of the New Testament.
Philosophy and the Knowledge of God.
The Church History of John of Ephesus.
Kai-Khosru and Ahasuerus.
Correspondence:—Review of Parker's Chronology; Difficult Biblical Texts; Was Demas an apostate from Christ; Dean Alford on Slavery; Nimrod and his Dynasty; Galatians iii. 20; The Sisters of Bethany; Sacred Chronology; The Seven Churches of Asia; Acts xxvi.; The Pharisees were the Orthodox Party among the Jews.
Notices of Books—Intelligence—List of Publications.

London: HEYLIN, 28, Paternoster-row.

NEW WORK ON NATURAL HISTORY.
This day, in small 8vo. with frontispiece, 6s.
A SECOND SERIES of CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY.
By FRANCIS BUCKLAND, 2nd Life Guards, Son of the late Dean of Westminster.
London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

This day, in crown 8vo. with a portrait of Nelson,
LAMARTINE'S MEMOIRS of CELEBRATED CHARACTERS.
NELSON. | OLIVER CROMWELL.
MILTON. | BOSSUET.
WILLIAM TELL. | COLUMBUS.
London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

NEW VOLUME OF BENTLEY'S STANDARD NOVELS.
This day, in printed cloth, 2s. 6d.; and in claret cloth, 3s. 6d.
VILLAGE BELLES: a Story of English Country Life.
By the Author of "Mary Powell."
Forming Vol. V. of Bentley's Standard Novels.
London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, in post 8vo. 7s. 6d.
STORIES from the SANDHILLS of JUTLAND.
By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, Author of "The Improvisatore."
"These stories are not excelled by any from the same hand."—*Athenæum.*
London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

Now ready, in 1 vol. with Illustrations, 10s. 6d.
HUNTING in the HIMALAYAS.
With Notices of Customs and Countries, from the Elephant Haunts of the Dehra Doon to the Bunchowr Tracts in Eternal Snow.
By R. H. W. DUNLOP, C.B., B.C.S., F.R.G.S., Late Superintendent of the Dehra Doon.
London: RICHARD BENTLEY, New Burlington-street.

NEW WORKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY
BY
MESSRS. TRÜBNER AND CO.
AND TO BE HAD AT ALL LIBRARIES.

COMPANION TO DR. LIVINGSTONE'S MISSIONARY TRAVELS.
Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.
Elegantly printed in 8vo. 624 pages, and illustrated with Portrait of the Author, Two Maps, and Twelve Plates of the Scenery and Costume of Eastern Africa, price One Guinea,
TRAVELS, RESEARCHES, AND MISSIONARY LABOURS,
During an Eighteen Years' Residence in the Interior, and on the Coast of Eastern Africa;
TOGETHER WITH
JOURNEYS to USAMBARA, UKAMBANI, and KHARTUM,
AND A
COASTING VOYAGE from MOMBAZ to CAPE DELGADO.
By the Rev. Dr. J. LOUIS KRAPF,
Late Missionary in the service of the Church Missionary Society in Eastern and Equatorial Africa.
Including the Rev. J. Rebmann's Three Journeys to Jagga, and discovery of the great snow-capped Mountains of Equatorial Africa; and Native Accounts of the Great Waters of the Interior, since named by Captain Speke, Victoria Nyanza, or Lake Victoria; together with the Rev. J. Erhardt's View of the Prospects and Resources of the Country of the Wanika, the seat of the East-African Mission. To which is prefixed a concise Account of Geographical Discovery in Eastern Africa up to the present time, by E. J. RAVENSTEIN, F.R.G.S.; and an Appendix, added by the Author, respecting the Snow-capped Mountains of Equatorial Africa, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sources of the Nile; and the Languages and Literature of Abyssinia and Eastern Africa, &c.

Handsomely printed in 1 vol. 8vo. bound in cloth, price 12s.
LETTERS
OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT
(Written between the Years 1827 and 1858)
TO VARNHAGEN VON ENSE.
TOGETHER WITH
EXTRACTS from VARNHAGEN'S DIARIES, and LETTERS from VARNHAGEN and others to HUMBOLDT.
Authorised Translation from the German, with Explanatory Notes and full Index of Names.

Handsomely printed in 1 vol. post 8vo. cloth boards, price 5s.
SIR ROHAN'S GHOST:
A ROMANCE.
"It is our deliberate judgment that no first work by any author has ever been published in America showing more undoubtful symptoms of genuine poetic power than this. There are passages in it where imagination and language combine in the most artistic completeness."—*Atlantic Monthly.*
This work has created a sensation in America similar to that which "Adam Bede" produced in England.

London:
TRÜBNER and Co., 60, Paternoster-row.

Second Edition, fully Illustrated, plain 3s. 6d.; coloured, 4s.
HALF-HOURS WITH THE MICROSCOPE:
Being a Popular Guide to the Use of the Microscope as a means of Amusement and Instruction.
By E. LANKESTER, M.D.
Illustrated by 250 Drawings from Nature, by TUFFEN WEST.
London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

Fully Illustrated, price 2s. 6d.; coloured 4s.
A PLAIN AND EASY ACCOUNT OF
THE BRITISH FERNS;
Together with their Classification, Arrangement of Genera, Structure, and Functions. With Instructions for In-door and Out-door Cultivation, and for Drying.
By PHEBE LANKESTER.
London: ROBERT HARDWICKE, 192, Piccadilly.

MR. WALTER WHITE'S NEW WORK.
On July 4th, in post 8vo. price 9s.
ALL ROUND THE WREKIN.
By WALTER WHITE.
Author of "A Month in Yorkshire," "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," &c.
CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE,
No. VII. (for JULY 1860), is now ready, price 1s., with Two Illustrations.
CONTENTS:
The Four Georges: Sketches of Manners, Morals, Court, and Town Life (with an Illustration).—1. *George the First.*
Physiological Riddles.—1. *How we act?*
Men of Genius. By Matthew Arnold.
Framley Parsonage:
Chapter XIX.—*Money Dealings.*
XX.—*Harold Smith in the Cabinet.*
XXI.—*Why Puck the Pony was beaten.*
Vanitas Vanitatum. By W. M. Thackeray.
Electricity and the Electric Telegraph.
The Portent.—III. *The Omen Fulfilled.*
A Musical Instrument. By Elizabeth Barrett Browning. (With an Illustration.)
Adulteration, and its Remedy.
William Hogarth, Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher. Essays on the Man, the Work, and the Time.—VI. *The Rake's Progress: a Drama in Eight Acts.*
The House that John Built.
Roundabout Papers.—No. V. *Thorns in the Cushion.*
SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO RIFLEMEN.
MR. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA'S "NARRATIVE of the GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW in HYDE PARK" is now ready. Price Sixpence, post free.

Also is now ready, at all the Libraries or post free, price 5s.
"ABOUT LONDON."
By J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of "The Night-Side of London," "The London Pulpit," &c.
The following are some of the subjects of which the Work treats:—
MATRIMONIAL LONDON. | LONDON GENTS. | TOWN MORALS.
CRIMINAL LONDON. | NEWSPAPER PEOPLE. | RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
COMMERCIAL LONDON. | SPIRITUALISM. | BREACHES OF PROMISE.
WILLIAM TINSLEY, Strand, and all Booksellers; and to be obtained at all Railway Stations.

HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.
In THE CRITIC of July 7, 1860, will be given Chapter I. of the
HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF BLACKWOOD
(To be continued.)
The numbers of the CRITIC for January last contain A HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF MURRAY, with a Portrait of the late JOHN MURRAY, Esq.
The numbers of the CRITIC for March 24, and April 7 and 21, contain a HISTORY of the HOUSE of LONGMAN, with a Portrait of the late THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, Esq. Price 6d., stamped 7d., each.

THE CRITIC
has been established sixteen years, and its plan includes numerous features not to be found in any other Journal. Its department of
THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD
gives weekly, from original sources, the newest facts respecting Books and Authors, Publishers and Publishing at Home and Abroad.
THE CRITIC PORTRAITS OF LIVING CELEBRITIES
in Literature, Art, and Science, accompany the number for the first week in each month, with a Biography and Fac-simile Autograph in each case. Recent numbers of the CRITIC contain Portraits and Autographs of the following:—
CHAS. DICKENS. | JUDGE HALIBURTON. | BARON HUMBOLDT.
RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE. | WILKIE COLLINS. | THOMAS CARLYLE.
CHAS. MACKAY. | LORD BROUGHAM. | ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
W. H. RUSSELL (of the *Times*). | SIDNEY LADY MORGAN. | MISS CUSHMAN.
SAMUEL LOVER. | PROFESSOR FARADAY. | THE LATE JOHN MURRAY.
J. E. MILLAIS. | J. R. PLANCHÉ. | THE LATE T. N. LONGMAN.
And numerous other celebrities. A List of Portraits now in course of preparation may be had on application at the CRITIC office.
THE LEADING ARTICLE COLUMNS
of THE CRITIC discuss weekly the politics of Literature, Art, and Science; and in its review department will be found early and ample notices and analyses of the books of the week. Its contents enable the reader to inform himself fully and at the earliest possible period of the doings and sayings in the Literary World, home and foreign, and of the progress in Art, Science, Music, and the Drama. Its value as a journal of new and important *facts* may be judged by the observation—that it is now the most generally quoted of the weekly journals.
THE CRITIC may be had by order of any bookseller, at the railway book stalls, or direct from the office. Subscription for unstamped copies, 6s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance by post-office order or otherwise to
JOHN CROCKFORD, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, AND ROUTLEDGE'S
NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just ready, price 2s. boards; or cloth, 2s. 6d., with Portrait,

GARIBALDI'S MEMOIRS: an Autobiography. Edited by ALEXANDRE DUMAS. This highly-important forthcoming work, the general topic of conversation in political and social circles, it should be known, is the only authentic Memoir of this celebrated man. It has also as its editor the celebrated Alexandre Dumas. (The work is copyright.)

YOUATT ON THE PIG.—NEW EDITION.
In post 8vo. price 5s. half-bound,

THE PIG. By WILLIAM YOUATT, V.S. Enlarged and re-written by SAMUEL SIDNEY, Member of the Central Farmers' Club, and Author of "The Illustrated Rarey's Horse-Taming." This Volume has numerous original Illustrations, and comprises everything relating to the History, Breeding, Feeding, and Management of the Pig in Health and Disease.

RAILWAY LIBRARY.—NEW VOLUME.
ORIGINAL NOVEL, BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
Price 2s. boards,

DOCTOR BASILIUS. By the Author of "Monte Christo," "Three Musketeers."

"Doctor Basilius" possesses every element of Alexandre Dumas' popular style of writing.

The recent Volumes of the Railway Library are, viz.:—
MARY of LORRAINE. By JAMES GRANT. 2s.
THE SQUIRE. By Miss PICKERING. 2s.
MERVYN CLITHEROE. By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH. 2s.

BULWER'S NOVELS, IN NINETEEN MONTHLY VOLUMES.
Finely printed on good paper, in fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth extra,

ERNEST MALTRAVERS. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart.

The Volumes already issued are—

LUCRETIA.	LEILA and the PILGRIMS of the RHINE. 1 vol.
THE LAST of the BARONS.	NIGHT AND MORNING.
HAROLD.	THE CAXTONS.
EUGENE ARAM.	

And MY NOVEL, 2 vols.

MR. HARRISON AINSWORTH'S NEW WORK.
Illustrated Edition, in 1 vol. price 5s. demy 8vo. cloth,

OVINGDEAN GRANGE. With Illustrations by "PHIZ."

Uniform with, and the same price as the above,

ROOKWOOD.	CRICHTON.
WINDSOR CASTLE.	MISER'S DAUGHTER.
THE SPENDTHRIFT.	THE STAR-CHAMBER.

And price 6s. each,

MERVYN CLITHEROE.	THE TOWER of LONDON.
JACK SHEPPARD.	LANCASHIRE WITCHES.
OLD ST. PAUL'S.	GUY FAWKES.

PROFESSOR ANSTED ON THE EARTH AND OCEAN.
In fcp. 8vo. price 2s. 6d. cloth,

GEOLOGICAL GOSSIP. By Professor ANSTED, F.R.S.,

COMPRISING:

Water — Its Circulation through Air and Earth.	Statistics of Earthquakes.
Rivers and Water-Floods.	Origin of Volcanoes.
The Surface of the Atlantic.	The Battle of Life.
The Great Deep and its Inhabitants.	New Discoveries in Iron Ores.
The Interior of Africa.	Coal-Fields and Coal Extraction.
The Interior of Australia.	Gold Deposits.

&c. &c. &c.

THE "OLD DRAMATISTS," AND THE "OLD POETS."
In continuation of "Routledge's Shakespeare" is now being published a Two-fold Monthly Issue, in Shilling Parts, of

THE OLD DRAMATISTS and the OLD POETS. Handsomely printed in royal 8vo. with Biographical Memoirs, Illustrative Notes, and Steel Portraits.

Now ready,
BEN JONSON. Parts I., II., and III.
SPENSER. Parts I., II., and III.

Each Volume will be complete in about Eight to Twelve Parts.

SERIALS FOR JULY.

	s.	d.
Routledge's Natural History, Part XVII., commencing Birds	1	0
British Poets. Spenser. Part III.	1	0
British Dramatists. Ben Jonson. Part III.	1	0
The Spectator. Parts X. and XI. ..... each	0	6
Bulwer's Ernest Maltravers. Fcp. 8vo. cloth	2	6
Bulwer's Novels, in Monthly Parts. Part IX.	0	6
Bulwer's Novels, in Weekly Numbers. Nos. 40 to 45 ..... each	0	1
Prescott's Complete Histories. Part XVII.	1	0
National Cyclopædia. With a new Supplement. Part XLIV.	1	0
Railway Library—Doctor Basilius. By Alexandre Dumas	2	0

London: ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, and ROUTLEDGE, Farringdon-street.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

1.

TWO MONTHS in the HIGHLANDS, ORCADIA, and SKYE. By CHARLES R. WELD. With Four Illustrations in Chromo-lithography, from Drawings by GEORGE BARNARD; and Four Woodcuts. Post 8vo. ..... *On Friday next.*

2.

SEVEN YEARS' RESIDENCE in the GREAT DESERTS of NORTH AMERICA. By the Abbé DOMENECH. Map and Sixty Chromo-xylographic Illustrations. 2 vols. 8vo. *On Thursday next.*

3.

"THE EAGLE'S NEST:" a Summer Home in an Alpine Valley. By ALFRED WILLIS. With Twelve Illustrations on Stone, from Sketches and Photographs by Mr. and Mrs. WILLS; and a Map. Post 8vo. ..... *Just ready.*

4.

THE LAKE REGIONS of CENTRAL AFRICA. By Captain RICHARD F. BURTON. Map, 22 Woodcuts, 12 Chromo-xylographs. 2 vols. 8vo. 31s. 6d.

5.

SALMON-FISHING in CANADA. By a RESIDENT. Edited by Colonel Sir JAMES E. ALEXANDER, K.C.L.S. With Forty Woodcuts. Crown 8vo. 10s. 6d.

6.

REMINISCENCES of an OLD SPORTSMAN. By Colonel J. P. HAMILTON, K.H. With Illustrations. 2 vols. post 8vo. *Just ready.*

7.

HISTORY of FRANCE. By EYRE EVANS CROWE, Author of "History of France" in the *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. Vol. II. 8vo. 15s.

8.

CENTRAL INDIA in 1857 and 1858, including Generals ROSE and STUART'S CAMPAIGNS. By T. LOWE, Medical Officer, Madras Sappers and Miners. 8vo. ..... *Just ready.*

9.

COLONEL MURE'S CRITICAL HISTORY of the LANGUAGE and LITERATURE of ANCIENT GREECE. New Edition of Vol. IV. ..... 8vo. 15s.

10.

SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of SIR ROBERT PEEL. By Sir LAWRENCE PEEL ..... Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

11.

LIFE of SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE, President of the Royal Academy. By his Son, M. A. SHEE, Esq. ..... 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

12.

LORD MACAULAY'S MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS. With PORTRAIT engraved on Steel from Photograph by CLAUDET. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

13.

JOHNSON'S "RASSELAS," edited by the Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., for the use of Pupils graduating for the University Middle-Class Examination ..... 12mo. 4s.

14.

HANDBOOK of the CONSTITUTION. By ALFRED P. HENSMAN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law ..... Fcp. 8vo. 4s.

15.

DEUTSCHES LESEBUCH: a New German Reading-Book for English Pupils. By M. JUST, Professor of German, Clifton. 12mo. *Nearly ready.*

16.

REV. DR. BLOOMFIELD'S SUPPLEMENTARY CRITICAL ANNOTATIONS on the GREEK TESTAMENT ..... 8vo. 14s.

17.

STORIES and TALES by the Author of "Amy Herbert." New and cheaper Collected Edition, in 9 vols. crown 8vo. price 30s.; or each Work complete in a single volume.

AMY HERBERT, 2s. 6d.	IVORS, 3s. 6d.
GERTRUDE, 2s. 6d.	KATHARINE ASHTON, 3s. 6d.
EARL'S DAUGHTER, 2s. 6d.	MARGARET PERCIVAL, 5s.
EXPERIENCE OF LIFE, 2s. 6d.	LANETON PARSONAGE, 4s. 6d.
CLEVE HALL, 3s. 6d.	

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

NEW AMERICAN BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED.

THE PROFESSOR at the BREAKFAST-TABLE; with the Story of Iris. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table." 12mo. cloth, 6s.

NOTES of TRAVEL and STUDY in ITALY. By CHARLES ELIOT NORTON. 12mo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

A TRIP to CUBA. By Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

The MONEY KING, and other Poems. By JOHN G. SAXE. 12mo. cloth, 5s.

Boston: TICKNOR and FIELDS. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

ELEMENTS of CHEMICAL PHYSICS; with numerous Illustrations. By JOSIAH P. COOKE. 8vo. cloth, 16s.

The LAW of TORTS, or PRIVATE WRONGS. By FRANCIS HILLIARD, Author of the "Law of Mortgages," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. cloth, 56s.

Boston: LITTLE, BROWN, and Co. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

THE HISTORY of FRANCE. By PARKE GODWIN. Vol. I.: Ancient Gaul. 8vo. cloth, 12s.

HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY, Statistical and Dynamical; or, the Conditions and Course of the Life of Man. By JNO. WM. DRAPER, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings. Second Edition. 8vo. cloth, 25s.

The PRAIRIE TRAVELLER: a Hand-book for Overland Expeditions; with Maps, Illustrations, and Itineraries of the principal Routes between the Mississippi and the Pacific. By R. B. MARCY, Captain U. S. Army. Published by Authority of the War Department. 12mo. cloth, 6s.

HISTORY of GENGHIS KHAN. By JACOB ABBOTT. With Engravings. Fcp. 8vo. cloth, 4s. 6d.

HARPER'S SERIES of SCHOOL and FAMILY READERS. By MARCIUS WILLSON, Author of "Primary History," &c. 5 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.; or, separately, as follows: The Primer, 1s.; First Reader, 1s. 6d.; Second Reader, 2s.; Third Reader, 3s. 6d.; Fourth Reader, 4s. 6d.

New York: HARPER BROTHERS. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

LECTURES on the ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By the Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH, late U.S. Ambassador at Constantinople. 8vo. cloth, 10s.

"There is an earnestness in his lectures which proves that his heart is in his work, and that he considers that work a very different thing from the dry dissertations upon philology which from time to time have appeared . . . We can only say that if the complete course be as remarkable for learning, diligence, discrimination, and good sense as the preparatory, we shall have to thank Mr. Marsh for the most perfect philological treatise upon the English language which we can hope to see in our generation."—*Critic.*

FORTY YEARS' FAMILIAR LETTERS of the Rev. JAS. W. ALEXANDER, D.D., constituting with the Notes a Memoir of his LIFE. Edited by the surviving Correspondent, JOHN HALL, D.D. 2 vols. post 8vo. cloth, 18s.

New York: SCRIBNER and Co. London: SAMPSON LOW, SON, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill.

CONTENTS.

NOTES OF THE WEEK 797
The British Museum 797

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE:—
History:
Delepierre's Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature 799
Butt's History of Italy 800
Voyages and Travels:
Wraxall's Camp Life 801
Poetry:
Walbey's Thoughts in Metre 801
Lyrics and Legends of Rome 801
Plummer's The Pope's Dream 801
Miscellaneous:
Posthumous Works of Alfred de Musset 803
Ritchie's About London 805
Arundines Cami sive Musarum Cantabrigiensium lusus canori 805
Running a Thousand Miles for Freedom 806
Hensman's Handbook of the Constitution 806
Ravenshaw's New List of Plants and Ferns in Devon 807
St. John's (Mrs.) Englishwomen and the Age 807
Short Notices 807
The Magazines and Periodicals 807

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, SCIENCE, ART, &c.:—
Music and Musicians 808
Concerts for the Ensuing Week 809
Musical and Dramatic Gossip 809
Art and Artists:
Crystal Palace Art Union 809
Science and Inventions:
Meetings of the Societies 810
Miscellanea 812

BOOKSELLERS' RECORD:—
Books and Booksellers, &c. 813
Trade Changes 815
Books Wanted to Purchase 815
Coming Sales by Auction 815
Reports of Sales by Auction 815
Books Recently Published 817

ADVERTISEMENTS 793, 794, 795, 796, 818, 819, 820

THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ON WEDNESDAY LAST the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, was formally opened at Oxford, the usual ceremonies taking place in the Sheldonian Theatre. His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, who has been President during the past year, resigned his office to his successor, Lord WROTTESLEY, who delivered an inaugural address, the substance of which we shall give next week in a summary of the proceedings of the Association. Lord DERBY and Dr. WHEWELL also took part in the proceedings. Although another such meeting as that which was held at Aberdeen is scarcely to be expected in the following year, it is likely that the proceedings at Oxford will be of uncommon interest. Various rumours have reached us of important papers to be read. We hope that the Meteorological Section will not separate without making some attempt to analyse and explain the anomalous and most disastrous condition of the weather since last autumn. Facetious Mr. *Punch* may see the fit occasion for a jibe in a calamity that ensures the misery of millions; but the rain-fall of the past two months assumes in our eyes something beyond the proportions of a joke when we hear that in Surrey corn-lands are being ploughed up and sown with turnips, in sheer despair of reaping anything more valuable than straw. Luxuriant buttercups and other rank weeds, moreover, may suit the poet as materials for butter and beef; but the practical agriculturist would rather see his meadows covered with the sweet green grass of a drier season—less ornamental food perhaps, but far more wholesome for the cattle,

To return to the business of the British Association, we hope that the general committee has taken some action to prevent the great scandal and interference with the real business of the Association, caused by allowing persons who are mere commercial agents to read papers which have no other purpose than to puff off so-called inventions. We are afraid that even scientific men of decent position occasionally yield to the greed of lucre, and participate in such practices.

Among the numerous book-sales of the season, few will more conspicuously attract the attention of collectors than that of the splendid collection of books and autographs forming the library of the late E. A. CROWNINSHIELD, Esq., of Boston, U.S. This collection, which comprises nearly two thousand lots of rare and valuable books, many of them in rich bindings, with drawings and autographs, has been consigned to this country for sale, and will consequently be disposed of by Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON on the 12th of next month, and eight following days. Of late years, the demand for books and literary curiosities has been so great in America, that the Americans have outbid us in the auction rooms, and books have been flowing over to the other side of the Atlantic. Now it appears that the tide of fashion has turned—for it was but a fashion, like crinoline or Bloomerism—and the stream is coming back again. The representatives of Mr. CROWNINSHIELD hope, by sending the library over to London, to sell it better than if they had kept it in America. Does not this indicate that, if the duty on printed books were removed, our emigrated literary treasures might soon find their way back again?

The sacrifices which hypocrisy makes to the mock-modesty in fashion are not unamusing to the observer. In these days, it is not so much the thing itself that is objected to as the name you call it by—not so much the essence as the form in which it is enwrapped. Thus, when Captain BURTON regrets that the *convenances* of literature do not permit him to narrate all his observations upon the manners of tribes in Central Africa, he, either consciously or unconsciously, throws out a bait which will get him many an invitation to the tables of "old Marquises." Thus also, when respectable auctioneers have specimens of a certain kind of art or literature to dispose of, they define the wares by terms indefinite in themselves, but sufficiently intelligible to those who are likely to become purchasers. Every frequenter of an auction room knows what such words as "curious," "eccentric," "facetiæ," and "ana" mean. So it happens that whilst Lord CAMPBELL is making a razzia in Holywell-street to sweep away the garbage there, almost harmless in its extreme weakness, the most respectable auctioneers openly advertise and sell the worst specimens of erotic literature. Only the other day, in musing over the leaves of a catalogue issued by one of these houses, our attention was attracted by the following note at the foot of one of the lots:

> This collection presents some of the earliest and rarest examples of the caricaturist's art. Those of a political character are highly interesting, and are in many cases named in manuscript, showing the persons represented—those of a general character, lampoons on manners and customs, *personal eccentricities, &c., despite their coarseness and vulgarity, verging on the obscene, are most curious.*

We have no doubt that, *despite* the drawback so frankly paraded, this lot was not the least distinguished by the attention of the venerable virtuosi who attend these *curious* sales.

Death has again been busy, thinning the ranks of our young men of letters. On Tuesday night, at Manchester (through which city he was passing on his way to Wales), died ROBERT BROUGH, at the early age of 32. Among the men of his standing this one was remarkable and remarked for his genius and versatility; and his genius was the true genius, the faculty of creation—his versatility the potency of the strong man, not the agility of the ape. He is best known to the world by his burlesques; but his burlesques, instead of being the best, are undoubtedly the worst things he ever wrote. It is, indeed, a striking proof of the real strength of his powers that he could think vigorously and wholesomely, even although the *res angusta domi* had driven him into the degradation of writing burlesques. We say degradation, because to us nothing can be more degrading than the irrational and undignified proneness to turn everything into a miserable jest which this style of composition requires. Yet ROBERT BROUGH preserved through all this a mobility of mind, a wholesomeness of thought, a purity of ideas, and, above all, a seriousness of purpose, which are not merely rare in a burlesque writer, but are positively anomalous to that character. He could be earnest and pathetic, because he both thought and he felt. Generally speaking, the disciples of that school do neither.

It follows from what we have said, that in our opinion his most serious works were his best, and the question will naturally ensue, where are they to be found? Alas! the answer is that they are scattered everywhere. The necessities of his life made ROBERT BROUGH an abundant contributor to periodical literature, and it is in the thirsty sands of that great desert that the waters of his soul have been swallowed up. Would we seek out the gems of his brain and of his heart, we must go to the *Welcome Guest*, to *Household Words*, to the *Man in the Moon*, *Diogenes*, the *Train*, and a thousand more besides; and there we shall find his inimitable "Tent-maker's Story," "Dr. Johnson, a Fairy Tale," "Neighbour Nelly," the beautiful versions of VICTOR HUGO'S "Romantic Poems"—better—how much better!—than translations. It is in such works as these that the genius of ROBERT BROUGH stands most openly confessed, and we hope that among his brothers or his friends some one may be found with firmness and judgment enough to separate these diamonds from the circumjacent dross, and enshrine them into one volume. One volume, we believe, will contain all that ought to be preserved; but it would be a precious one.

As for his novels and tales, his "Life of Falstaff" and the rest, not much need be said. They are faulty, and wide open to criticism. They were the products of the hand rather than of the head, and but for the necessities of life might never have been written.

We are sorry to hear that ROBERT BROUGH has left a wife and three children totally unprovided for. Of course, Mr. PECKSNIFF will put his hands into his pockets, and—keeping them there—discourse with wise sententiousness upon want of forethought and the danger of encouraging the same; that literature is but a trade after all, and its professors no more entitled to assistance than any other kind of tradesman. Does Mr. PECKSNIFF think that it is all roses, that path of literature; or that it is pleasant to be sentenced by fate to use a hundred times the amount of ability that has made *him* rich in laboriously striving to be poor? If so, let him keep his hands in his pockets by all means. But friends will do something—already are doing something; and such of the public as are not related to Mr PECKSNIFF or affected by his views will do something as well.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

Sect. 1. *Its Proposed Dismemberment.*

(*Continued from p.* 738.)

THE PARTICULARS of the proposed dismemberment of the Museum may be more comprehensible after a *synopsis* of the entire mass—which cannot, with so limited an object, require much detail.

The government of the Museum is vested in fifty trustees. The number is thus composed—three principal trustees and twenty-two other official trustees, one royal trustee, nine family trustees, and fifteen elected trustees. There is a standing committee of the three principal trustees and fifteen others, by whom the ordinary business of the institution is conducted; and there are sub-committees on the buildings, on financial affairs, on the printed books and manuscripts, on natural history, and on antiquities, prints, and drawings. The general meetings of the trustees are held four times in the year. The standing committee and the sub-committees meet as occasions require.

The establishment consists of a principal librarian, who acts as secretary; a superintendent of the departments of natural history; keepers of departments; assistant keepers; clerks, attendants, &c.

We have now to notice the departments. In 1756 we observe manuscripts, natural history, printed books. In 1803 a keeper of coins and medals was appointed. In 1807 that keepership was superseded by the creation of a department of antiquities. In 1827 we observe a department of Banksian botanical collections. In 1837, in pursuance of a resolution of a committee of the House of Commons, the department of natural history was divided into mineralogy, zoology, botany. In the same year, and in accordance with the same resolution, the department of prints and drawings was created. In 1857, by restricting the mineralogy, the department of geology was created. We have now, therefore, a department of printed books, of manuscripts, of antiquities, of zoology, of geology, of mineralogy, of botany, and of prints and drawings.

Of the *eight* departments *four* come within the class of *natural history*, which class it is proposed to eject, to expel! Am I not justified in applying to so inauspicious a measure the odious term dismemberment?

I shall proceed to prove the real existence of the objectionable proposition. I can prove that I have neither been misled by rumours, nor have invented a theme for declamation.

At a special general meeting of the trustees of the Museum, which was summoned at the request of three trustees—who are also *cabinet ministers*—and held on the 26th Nov. 1859, it was moved by the *First Lord of the Treasury:*

That whatever arrangements may be made for the increased accommodation of the Museum, it is expedient that the *library, antiquities, and works of art*, should, with some limited exceptions, remain upon the present site of the Museum.—This motion was carried by a majority of 13 to 1.

At the same meeting, on the motion of a *cabinet minister*, a committee was appointed to consider the expense of purchasing ground "in conjunction with the Museum, or at *Kensington*, and the probable cost of raising the necessary buildings on either site." Here the object becomes rather more visible.

At a special general meeting of the trustees held on 21st January 1860, in order to consider the report of the committee appointed on the 26th November, as above stated, it was moved by the *First Lord of the Treasury:*

That it is expedient that the *natural history collections* be removed from the British Museum, inasmuch as such an arrangement would be attended with considerably *less expense* than would be incurred by providing a sufficient additional space in immediate contiguity with the present building of the British Museum.—This motion was carried by a majority of 9 to 8.

I have now given on this question, as briefly as possible, the most important particulars which an examination of various parliamentary papers has enabled me to collect. I shall add, by way of episode, and at the expense of chronology, the opinions of two persons with whom the dismemberment scheme seems to have originated:

If I were to pass a judgment on the subject, I should say that the department of natural history ought to be removed entirely from the British Museum.—N. A. Vigors, 17th March 1836.

The department of natural history ought to have better assistance and be transferred somewhere else; in which case there would be *room enough for books* even immediately. I wish to impress upon the committee the absolute necessity of this separation: *no good can ever be done without it.*—A. Panizzi, 7th June 1836.

I presume to comment on this evidence. Mr. Vigors gave his opinion modestly, but without one word in support of it. Mr. Panizzi spoke with sufficient audacity, but the evil of which he complained no longer exists. He is now, of course, on the non-dismemberment side!

But I must not rely on this inference. As a counterpoise to any arguments which the advocates of dismemberment may invent, I resolve to produce some short extracts on collections of natural history, and on our national collections of that class—extracts of which no one can contest the pertinence or the authoritative character.

Inter illas ergo voluptates, quas recens detexit ævum, omnium *maxime intemeratæ et sinceræ* illæ sunt quas adferunt collectiones rerum naturalium. In illis enim a totius quasi terræ incolis et remotissimis mundi oris, missi obsides, nostris se sistunt oculis et cogitationibus.—C. Linnæus, 1754.

[Among the luxuries, therefore, of the present age, the *most pure and unmixed* is that afforded by collections of natural productions. In them we behold offerings, as it were, from all the inhabitants of the earth.—C. Linnæus.]

We refer with great satisfaction to the evidence of men of the highest authority in science, showing that the *natural history collections of the Museum* are, as a whole, equal, if not superior, to any in the world.—The "Royal Commissioners on the B. M."

In 1847, some members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and of other scientific societies, addressed a memorial to the First Lord of the Treasury respecting the management of the British Museum—in which memorial they observe:

In offering this suggestion [on an improvement in the constitution of the trust], *we do not contemplate a separation of the natural history collections from the other departments of the British Museum*, as we well know that the cultivation of natural science cannot be efficiently carried on without reference to an extensive library.

To this document are appended the signatures of *fifty-seven* persons of note. I must give a specimen of the muster-roll:

Rod. I. Murchison (elected a trustee in 1852).
P. Grey Egerton (elected a trustee in 1851).
Richard Owen.
Thomas Bell.
Wm. Yarrell.
Wm. Spence.
H. T. de la Beche.
Charles Lyell.
Gideon Algernon Mantell.
Adam Sedgwick.
W. J. Hooker.
Edward Forbes.
John Lindley.
Jos. D. Hooker.

In 1858, in consequence of some discussions in parliament, the promoters and cultivators of science addressed a memorial to the Government on "the proposed severance from the British Museum of its natural history collections." After a statement, in seven paragraphs, of the reasons of their objections to such removal, they thus proceed:

For these reasons, as based on scientific advantages, the convenience and instruction of the people, and the saving of a large sum to the nation, *we earnestly hope that the natural history collections may not be interfered with*, but be allowed to remain associated with the many other branches of human knowledge which are so admirably represented in this great national establishment.

To this memorial we have *one hundred and fourteen* signatures—a perfect mirror of scientific celebrity! I can do no more than enumerate the peers of the realm, and the trustees and officers of the Museum.

Peers.
Wrottesley, President of the Royal Society.
Rosse, F.R.S.
Selkirk, M.A., F.R.S.
Cawdor, F.R.S.
Ducie, F.R.S., F.G.S.
Enniskillen, F.R.S., &c.

Trustees of the Museum.
T. Mayo, F.R.S, President of the College of Physicians.
Cawdor, F.R.S., (as above).
P. M. Grey Egerton, M.P., F.R.S.
Rod. I. Murchison, F.R.S., &c.

Officers of the Museum.
Richard Owen, V.P.R.S.
J. E. Gray, F.R.S., &c.
Geo. R. Waterhouse.
Nevil Story-Maskelyne, F.G.S.
John J. Bennett, F.R.S., &c.

It was my intention to conclude with a summary of the arguments which pertain to this section, but on a re-examination of the extracts they seem sufficient for the purpose. One important query has recently occurred to me, and I hope it may receive a triumphant answer.

What circumstance induced the trustees of the British Museum to propose *Kensington* as the site to which the collections of natural history should be banished? I cannot pretend to decide, but can state some curious facts which may lead to a decision. In the list of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, in whom the Kensington estate is vested, I observe the names of *nine trustees of the British Museum!* Is not this fact a key to the mystery? Is it possible to doubt the influence of such conflicting duties? The *nine trustees* may be said to compassionate themselves. As commissioners for the Exhibition they have borrowed the enormous sum of 120,000*l.* on *mortgage*, and, I believe, an additional sum of 50,000*l.* on the same security. So the case stands thus: the trustees of the Museum want space; the commissioners for the Exhibition want occupants for their acres; and nine of the voters are engaged on both sides!

Is there no reason to apprehend the censures of the public on the announcement of these particulars? May it not be said that the interests of men of science, and the instruction and gratification of the inhabitants of London, are to be sacrificed to a combination?

The inhabitants of London, be it said, are not insensible to rational recreation when the means of enjoying it are provided. The visitors to the late museum of the East India House, between the 1st of January 1858 and the end of April 1860, amounted to 211,463. I make this statement on manuscript authority. It is needless to comment on its tendency.

One paragraph more before I touch on the reading-room. It is remarked by the memorialists of 1858, above quoted, that the collections of natural history in the Museum have been established in the centre of London for upwards of a century; that by far the greater number of visitors to the institution frequent the halls which contain those collections; and that the removal thereof to "any situation distant from that centre would be viewed by the mass of the inhabitants with *extreme disfavour*."

BOLTON CORNEY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

A Sketch of the History of Flemish Literature and its celebrated Authors, from the Twelfth Century down to the present Time. By OCTAVE DELEPIERRE, LL.D. Compiled from Flemish Sources. London: Murray.

THE TITLE OF M. DELEPIERRE'S WORK expresses but imperfectly the nature of its contents. It should be called "A Sketch of the History of Flemish and Dutch Literature," instead of *Flemish* exclusively. To this M. Delepierre will reply that the language of both literatures is the same. That is so; but why then do the Belgians make a difference, by adopting an orthography so much at variance with that used in Holland? This orthography has been lately fixed by the well-known J. F. Willems, the historian of Netherlandish literature in Belgium, and by a few other zealous and patriotic writers of that country, with the expresss intention, as it would seem, of keeping it distinct from that of Holland. More especially it is that adopted by the most distinguished modern writer in the vernacular that Belgium has to boast of, Hendrik Conscience, whose novels, tales, and historiettes have been translated into so many languages, our own among the number. We are surprised, therefore, at finding M. Delepierre, almost at the commencement of his work, committing himself to such a statement as the following: "The English have still only one word, *Dutch*, for the language spoken in Holland as well as in Flanders." Now the fact is, we really have the two words *Dutch* and *Flemish*, both of them good honest words, and as useful among us as their correlatives *Hollandsch* and *Vlaemsch* in Holland and Belgium. The one we use when speaking of the language of Cats and Bilderdyk; the other when speaking of Willems and Conscience. For the orthographic differences that separate the one from the other the English reader may consult Dr. Bosworth's learned treatise on "The Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandivanian Languages and Nations."

We could have wished that M. Delepierre had stated, like Dr. Bosworth, in what these differences consist, for it is a subject that has puzzled many; but since he has not done so, and it would be too long for us to mention them here, we hasten to assure our readers that, notwithstanding the drawbacks we have mentioned, there is matter of considerable interest in the pages before us.

The most ancient literary relic in the Flemish language is a fragment of a translation, in prose, of the Psalms, written during the dynasty of Charlemagne. It was not until about the eleventh or twelfth century, however, that the language assumed such a form as to make it a desirable vehicle for literary composition. From the beginning of the thirteenth century public deeds began to be drawn up in it, and as that century advanced it could boast of such authors as Van Maerlant, Van Utenhove, and many others less known, who "gave a brilliant impulse to the language through their poetical writings." But before any of these wrote there were Flemish romances and poems, both original and translated, the date of which it is difficult to fix, but certainly mounting to a high antiquity. Such are the romance of "Charles and Elegast," belonging to the Charlemagne cycle of chivalrous compositions, and supposed to have been originally written in Flemish; also the poem of "Floris and Blanchefloer," which is a "charming and sweet picture of the love of the son of a Moorish king and a Frankish girl of noble birth, carried off during an inroad of the infidels into France, and brought up at the court of King Fénus. After several years of reverses, Floris ascended the throne of his father, was converted to the religion of Blanchefloer, whom he espoused, and by whom he had Berthe, the mother of Charlemagne." These circumstances point it out as belonging likewise to the Charlemagne cycle. But it was an importation from a foreign language, as was the case, too, with many other romances in the Flemish language that appeared about the same time—some of them being of the King Arthur cycle; and others going back to ancient history for their subjects, which they depraved by all kinds of anachronisms and improbabilities.

The greatest work, without doubt, that was produced in the Low Countries before the time of Jacob Van Maerlant, was the well known popular poem of "Reynard the Fox"—in Flemish "Reinaert de Vos." Willems, the historian of Flemish literature, has satisfactorily shown that this poem, which had so wide a currency in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, both in Flemish, German, and English, was originally composed in the first-named language. It reflects faithfully the social condition of the burgher population of the Low Countries, and indulges in that vein of satire that prevails in towns as contradistinguished from the high-flown language of chivalry, which immediately made it a favourite with what may be called the middle-class readers of the time. "The Reinaert was the expression of the good sense of the people; it was the straightforward intelligence of the many, opposed to the vices of the nobles and the irregularities of the monks; and is clothed itself in the caustic form of satire, armed with all the superiority of talent which personal freedom never fails to engender." There it good reason for supposing that the first part of this poem was written about A.D. 1150, and the second about 1250. A translation of it into English was one of the earliest productions of the English press, having been printed by Caxton in 1481. Jacob Van Maerlant, whose name is always coupled with the designation of the "Father of the Flemish poets," lived during the years 1235–1300, and was distinguished both as a poet, a philosopher, and an orator. He first wrote romances of love and chivalry, but when arrived at a mature age abandoned them for sacred and profane history. "He taught his countrymen physiology, medicine, and natural history; he wrote on the duties of man, demonstrating that a title of nobility is something more than a sheet of parchment, and that the virtue of a priest does not lie in his tonsure. . . . He broke down the barrier which separated the educated classes from the people by adapting into his native tongue for their instruction the best works of the time." He also published for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen a sort of encyclopædia, taken in some degree from the "Speculum Historiale" of Vincent of Beauvais, but written in Flemish verse, so as to be the more easily engraved on the minds of all.

John I., Duke of Brabant, was also one of those who cultivated his native language by composing in it various poems, some of which still survive, especially about a dozen love-songs, which appear justly entitled to the praise bestowed upon them by Willems. Other writers, such as Jan De Klerk, Jan Ruysbroek, Martin Van Thorout, &c., then sprang up, who from time to time poured forth numerous compositions both in prose and verse, and all in the vernacular.

Perhaps, however, the most important part of M. Delepierre's work is his notice of the early development of dramatic literature of Flanders.

When we carry our attention back to the monastic life and society of those times, we perceive in the Flemish works of the middle of the fourteenth century a phenomenon hitherto unmentioned in modern literature; this is the apparition of a theatre, strictly speaking, of tragedies, comedies, and farces, cultivated as part of classical literature. A manuscript in which these productions are preserved dates from the beginning of the fifteenth century; but evidently they are only copies of the original pieces, which go back as far as the middle of the fourteenth century, when the national life of Flanders was in its highest state of vigour. They are ten in number, of which four are tragedies, written perhaps by a single author, who was probably not the first to acquaint our ancestors with scenic amusements. One of these pieces is an allegorical subject, written in Latin, by a Flemish monk named *Milo*; it is an imitation, adapted to the theatre, of a dispute between Spring and Winter. He also wrote, in the middle of the ninth century, a life of St. Amand, in verse. In the manuscript above mentioned the pieces are found already prepared for the stage, so that a long tragedy is always followed by a little farce. They are preceded by a prologue common to both, which gives rise to the supposition that they might have belonged to a *Spreker*, who represented them with his *Gezellen*. We will not discuss the manner in which these pieces were performed. The author tells us that the representations took place in the upper part of a house, that the time between the principal piece and the farce was sufficient to enable the spectators to take refreshment, and that they returned the next day, probably for the two successive representations. The three principal pieces are entitled "Esmoreit of Sicily," "The Duke of Brunswick," and "Lancelot of Denmark."

Of the first of these pieces M. Delepierre has given an analysis, which shows it to be full of life and action. The farces also, while they depict the manners of the day, show "a profound knowledge of the human heart, joined to a ready imagination, and a talent of exposition which denotes that this was not a first attempt at the drama."

But it was not only by individuals that this vernacular literature was cultivated. There sprang up about the middle of the fourteenth century an important order of institutions called "Chambers of Rhetoric," which soon spread through the country, and exercised considerable influence upon the people by the encouragement given to arts and science through their means. These societies were regularly organised and divided into *Hoofden*, chiefs, and ordinary members, *Kameristen* or *Kamerbroeders*. "The chiefs were called Prince, Emperor, Doyen, Hoofdman, Facteur. There was also a treasurer, *Fiscal*, to keep order, a standard-bearer, and a jester." The *Facteur* was the poet of the society. He also taught rhetoric to the young members, and in any dramatic or poetical exercises distributed the parts and superintended the arrangements.

In this way Flemish literature continued to flourish until the period of the Reformation, when it was proscribed by the infamous Duke of Alva, who took the most severe measures against the Chambers of Rhetoric, and otherwise sought by every possible means to hinder the people from discussing the religious questions of the day in the vernacular. He was so far successful that he produced an emigration from the southern provinces into the northern of some of the most distinguished men of the time, but still could not quench altogether the anti-Catholic fires kindled by such men as Dathenus and De Marnex, even in the provinces immediately under his own government.

The emigration into Holland in the latter half of the sixteenth century is represented by M. Delepierre as embracing many thousands of persons, representing the best families and highest intellects of the Low Countries. "This multitude contributed greatly to the progress of civilisation, concentrated in a single focus, and to the burst of nationality which soon placed the United Provinces in the first rank among modern nations, and rendered its literature at the same time worthy of so remarkable a country." That literature must be henceforth designated by the word *Dutch*, in which the most important names next occurring are those of Hooft, Vondel, and Cats—a "triumvirate" which may be said to have "ruled the golden age of Flemish literature. This was under the stadtholdership of Prince Frederick Henry, 1625-1647. All the learning of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries is connected with these three men of genius, the heads of the three schools." We cannot afford the space to particularise in what the relative excellences of these writers consist. Suffice it, however, that their works are still popular among their countrymen, and that it is not rare to meet with Dutchmen at the present time who carry about with them pocket editions of Jacob Cats for their private solace and enjoyment. The best summary of his character is perhaps that given by Bilderdyk in the following verses:

> Good, beloved Father Cats,
> How much treasure dost thou contain!
> Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise
> Above the dross of wealth, or pomp or vanities;
> Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame, and say with honest pride,
> I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.

Bilderdyk himself, who died in 1831 at the age of seventy-five years, is *the name* in Holland that attracts most attention after the triumvirate just mentioned. He held the sceptre of poetry in his country for more than half a century, and is spoken of by M. Delepierre in the following glowing terms: "Nurtured in the school of the ancients, of an upright mind and a brilliant imagination, he had at his disposal all the resources which language can offer to an author. . . . Everything in this man was great, his personal misfortunes as well as his literary success, his faults and his virtues." Although of weak health, unhappy in his domestic circumstances, and ostracised for more than ten years by his countrymen, he contrived to produce an amount of literary composition that is truly astonishing. "More than 150 volumes are the produce of this agitated existence, all indicating that masculine vigour which makes a whole people bend under the despotism of genius. As a poet he is often equal to Vondel for elevation and boldness, and is always his superior in accuracy. He essayed every style except comedy, and in all produced masterpieces. Amorous poetry, religious poetry, satires, didactic and epic poems, tragedies, all that issued from his fertile pen, excited general admiration." Such is the estimate of Bilderdyk, and by no means an exaggerated one, formed by our author. Of the numerous writers that have sprung up in Holland since his time we have no room to speak. And the same is the case with the new school of Belgian writers, foremost among whom was Willems, followed by Ledeganck, and now best represented by Hendrik Conscience, with whose novels and tales we have no doubt that many of our readers are acquainted by the English translations of them published during the last ten or

a dozen years. M. Delepierre concludes by informing us that at the present time "Flemish literature, constantly attacked, has been obliged to apply its resources rather to combat its enemies than to raise an edifice of its own; that in its moments of repose it has rather sought to captivate the heart than to shine by intellectual power. But its great merit, which cannot be contested, is that of being essentially national." Like M. Delepierre, we wish the most hearty success to the efforts now being made in Belgium to deliver that country from the Gallicising influences so long predominant there, to effect which we know of no better means than to give every encouragement to the cultivation of a healthy vernacular literature.

The History of Italy from the Abdication of Napoleon I. With Introductory References to that of Earlier Times. By ISAAC BUTT, formerly Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin. Vols. I. and II. London: Chapman and Hall. 1860.

SO OPPORTUNE is the appearance of a contribution to the history, especially the modern history, of Italy, that at the first sight of these two large and elaborate octavos Mr. Butt might easily be exposed to the suspicion of book-making. Nothing could be further from the truth. Steady industry and patient care, in narrative as in disquisition, are evident at every turn, and perhaps indeed, if Mr. Butt had been a little less conscientious and laborious, some of his readers would have been better pleased. At the close of a thousand pages, we are only at the territorial disposition of the Italian peninsula made by the Treaty of Vienna, so that the newspaper-reader will obtain little direct information respecting the clash and conflict of pretensions and principles, princes and peoples, tidings of which, while we write, are eagerly expected from the electric wires. But this very circumstance, if it detracts from an ephemeral interest, raises the work far above the level of catch-penny publications, and augurs well for Mr. Butt's historic fame. And to the student even of contemporary politics, as distinct from the mere quidnunc, there is a great attraction in the story of the Italian past, which, in these preliminary volumes, Mr. Butt has disentomed from a vast multitude of unread authorities and unreadable state papers. To nations as to individuals a genealogical interest attaches, and we understand the Piedmont and Austria of to-day all the more thoroughly when we have had their past history and policy so lucidly and exhaustively exhibited as we find them in Mr. Butt's work. Possibly he has carried this tendency to an excess, and the space which he devotes to what he modestly calls "introductory references" is disproportionate to the professed object of the book. The work is, in fact, a history of Italy and the Italian States from the earliest times. In this view we can testify to its value. Mr. Butt's style is always lucid, sometimes animated, but the style by no means constitutes a commanding attraction of the book. It is as a readable work of reference, a repertory of well-ordered, well-arranged, and well-elucidated facts, that the new history is mainly valuable. In the dearth of good or even tolerable English histories of Italy this is a great matter. If Mr. Butt goes on as he has begun, his book is likely to become a standard work. He is intelligent, discriminating, and industrious. An excellent index (or, as Mr. Butt prefers to call it, an alphabetical and analytical table), as well as a suggestive and, in its copiousness, very creditable list of authorities and works consulted, are not omitted. It is only on the principle that the exception proves the rule, and not from any wish to depreciate the range of Mr. Butt's reading, that we remark with some surprise the absence of any reference to the Memoirs of Prince Eugene just completed, which throw so much light on the history of Napoleonic Italy, and to the recently-published letters of Joseph de Maistre, containing his correspondence from St. Petersburg, where, with a rare devoteness, he upheld the cause of his fallen master, the King of Sardinia—a correspondence full of curious information respecting the intrigues of the Powers for the final disposal of the little realm which has suddenly expanded into an Italian kingdom.

The portions of the book which have the most direct and immediate interest are those connected with the modern history of Piedmont and of Naples (including the English occupation of Sicily), and the intrigues and discussions which preceded the so-called settlement of the territorial arrangements of Italy after the Battle of Waterloo. Interesting as these matters are, they would scarcely, in any hands, have escaped dryness, had it not being for the vivid sketch of Murat's character and career, in which Mr. Butt has evidently exerted his best powers, and which imparts a strong human interest to the second volume. From the excellent account of the rise of the Princes of Savoy in the first volume we take some passages, which may be read with a melancholy interest now that Victor Emmanuel has parted with what has been rather inaccurately called the cradle of his race:

> Their early possession of the passages of the Alps gave them an importance far beyond that which belonged to the extent or resources of their state. When Conrad confirmed to them those mountain districts, no fitter gift could have been conferred upon a bold and adventurous race. Wild and barren as were the glens of Maurienne, they were to the warlike counts a richer heritage than the fruitful plain; there were trained in those rocky uplands a rugged race of warriors marked by the bravery and fidelity that peculiarly belong to the dwellers in the hills; in these highland fastnesses were impenetrable retreats; and in the command of the defiles, which were then the only approaches from Northern Europe to Italy, the princes of these regions held a position of power acknowledged in the title which they bore in the middle ages of "Janitors of the Alps."

The following remarks bear the stamp of originality as well as truth:

> The appearance of Savoy in the field of Italian politics introduced into those politics an element which existed only in that state. In no other part of Italy was there anything like feudal attachment to a sovereign. Loyalty in its highest and best sense was throughout the rest of Italy unknown. The spirit of military chivalry, even in the form in which it had prevailed in the free cities of Italy, had become extinct. The luxurious nobles and merchants were content to defend themselves with mercenary arms. Piedmont, taught by its Savoyard fellow-subjects, was at the same period one great feudal camp. If Piedmont was separated from the early struggles of Italy, its isolation saved it from the fate in which those struggles exhausted the energies of the states engaged in them. If Turin and Vercelli, and Asti, and the cities of Western Lombardy, never attained the freedom or the greatness of the proud republics of the eastern league, yet neither were they torn in the dissensions nor involved in the crimes and degradations which marked their fall. The observation is true that Piedmont rose to power and influence in Italy as the freedom of Italy fell. But it was the infusion into the enervated and prostrate country of the elements of a new energy. It was the descent into the plains of a spirit that had been nursed amid the storms and grandeur of a mountain home.

Striking and philosophical is the passage that succeeds:

> To the effect produced by such influences Napoleon bore the most signal testimony, when he urged on the French Directory an alliance with the Sardinian monarch, by the emphatic statement that one of his regiments was worth all the levies of the Cisalpine republic. In the degenerate days of Italy, military spirit and energy was preserved in Piedmont alone. Acute observers of national character have unhesitatingly given their opinion that the Piedmontese have been elevated by the mixture of many of the qualities of the Savoyard. Their intercourse with their trans-Alpine fellow-subjects has grafted on the genius of the Italians the hardihood and boldness of the free mountaineer, and at the same time imparted in the mixed qualities of the Savoyards something of the chivalry and energy of the French. The chieftains as well as the people owe much to the teaching of their early home: the training of the feudal stronghold and the mountain fastness still tempers the character of those who by their proudest title are Princes of Savoy, and the rugged virtues of Chillon and Chambery have not been forgotten in the palaces of Piedmont and Turin.
>
> Those who accept the lesson which all history teaches, and are accustomed to trace in the early events of nations and dynasties the evidences of a design that fits them for the part they are afterwards to perform, may perhaps in the incidents that have marked the origin and progress of the power of the House of Savoy—in their gradual acquisition of Italian territory—in their preservation of the spirit of loyalty and military chivalry—in their very isolation from the early struggles of Italian freedom—in their consequent exemption from Italian crimes—discern a long course of preparation which has qualified their dynasty for the position of defender of Italian independence which it has assumed.
>
> It may seem fanciful to point to the fact, that at the same time, and under circumstances not altogether dissimilar, two dynasties were rising among the fastnesses of the Alps which were yet to represent opposing principles upon the fields of Italy. In the fortress of Chambery the princes of Savoy were gradually acquiring near the banks of the Rhone that fame and power which were qualifying their race to be the champion of Italian independence. From another mountain fastness at the far extremity of the Alpine range, and near the waters of the Rhine, the chieftains of Hapsburgh were increasing their territories, and acquiring the influence which led in after ages to their representing in Italy the ascendancy of German power. In the early days of the history of these families the rival chieftains met in a struggle which the Counts of Savoy maintained against Rudolph for the freedom of the Swiss states. Beneath the battlements of Chillon, the chiefs of dynasties, already become rivals, sustained the conflict which after the lapse of centuries their descendants renewed upon the Lombard plains.

It is curious to read or to re-read in Mr. Butt's narrative how nearly Sicily was on the point of becoming a portion of the British Empire when, wearied of the tyranny of the King of Naples, the Sicilians, rejoicing in the occupation of their island by the English under Lord William Bentinck, raised the shout of "Live King George." Curious, too, is the narrative which shows that, with but a little less of wavering on the part of Murat, England and Austria themselves would have secured to him the kingdom of Naples, and a Murat might, as with the general sanction of Europe, have been now firmly seated on the throne of Naples as a Bernadotte is on that of Sweden. History, it is said, never repeats itself, yet who knows what similar contingencies may be looming in the distance? We must leave, however, these speculations or guesses, and content ourselves with a single extract more from these solid and instructive volumes. With lawyer-like acumen Mr. Butt discusses and dissects the Italian arrangements of the famous Treaties of 1815, their justice and present validity. Nothing better or sounder than the following has been written on the unjustifiable aggrandisement of Austria in Italy after the Battle of Waterloo. First, however, a brief recapitulation of the Austrian spoil and the circumstances under which it was transferred:

> At the period of the French invasion of Italy, the territories of the republic occupied all the district that lay between the Duchy of Milan and the Adriatic Sea. These territories, and Venice itself, were seized by Napoleon, under circumstances which made it impossible to acquit the act of deliberate treachery to a friendly and confiding state. The treaty of Campo Formio portioned out between France and Austria the spoil. Austria recognised the new Italian republic, formed in part from her dominions of Milan and Mantua, and received in exchange, not the entire of the Venetian territories, but only that portion which lay to the east of the Adige. The rest formed part of the possessions of the Cisalpine republic. Subsequently Venice was severed from Austria. By the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, Austria, after eight years' possession, surrendered all the Venetian provinces to the Kingdom of Italy—receiving compensation elsewhere. As to her former Italian territories, Austria was in the position of having, by treaties of peace, deliberately surrendered them. It was impossible to say that Napoleon was not rightly in possession of them—or that the claim could be put forward, which was justly made in other instances, for restitution of territory which had been wrested by wrong. The Congress of Vienna not only restored to the Emperor his ancient dominions in the duchies of Milan and Mantua, but they assigned also to him the very provinces of Venetia which he had received in exchange for the surrender of these Duchies—and not only this, but added to this splendid gift that portion of the Venetian territory of which Austria never had the possession, which had been immediately annexed to the Cisalpine republic. In addition to all this, they annexed to his dominions the valleys of the Valteline, which Napoleon had wrested from the Swiss canton of the Grisons.

Justly and irrefragably Mr. Butt goes on to observe:

This vast accession of territory to Austria was not made in accordance with any claim of ancient right. In such a title Austria could claim nothing except the possessions assigned to her by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. If former rights were to prevail, the Valteline should have been restored to the Swiss confederation, and the republican independence of Venice, destroyed as it had been by iniquitous wrong, revived. Through all the changes of her course during the wars of the revolution, the policy of Austria had been successfully directed to her own territorial aggrandisement. In the numerous treaties which the Imperial cabinet made with Napoleon, ancient possessions were bartered for a share in the plunder of French conquest. In the final arrangement of Europe, they contrived to retain both—the new acquisition on the ground that she had once possessed it—the old territory on the faith of her ancient right. Austria disregarded all the treaties by which she had solemnly recognised the kingdom of Italy—and resumed her possessions of Milan and Mantua on the plea that the ancient order was to be restored. At the same time she claimed the Venetian provinces, the most iniquitous of all the spoils of the revolutionary war. Her title to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom rested, on one side of the Adige, on the inalienable prescription of ancient right—on the other it was the recognition of the gains of revolutionary violence and fraud. Both were acknowledged by the statesmen of the Congress, and between the restoration of her old domains, the confirmation of her revolutionary acquisitions, and the territories now for the first time made over to her rule, the possessions of the imperial power in Northern Italy, which before the French revolution occupied not quite 4000 square miles of country with a population of little more than a million inhabitants, were extended over districts covering 13,000 square miles, and in 1815 numbering in its population four million souls.

This is not declamation, but historical fact, well worthy of being weighed at a time when Austria has been forced to disgorge some at least of her ill-gotten spoil.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Camp Life; or, Passages from the Story of a Contingent. By LASCELLES WRAXALL. London: Charles Skeet. pp. 307.

THIS ADDS ANOTHER to the already huge collection of books which serve no end but to mislead men by giving them false impressions about their neighbours. Nowadays, every man who goes abroad imagines that he travels. It is an immense mistake. To become a real traveller is what a true philosopher may hope for, but which no ordinary man can ever attain. Deep insight into human nature and a mind stored with true knowledge, a thorough contempt for national and sectarian prejudices, and a conviction of the very finite nature of individual experience when compared with the results of time—these are some of the qualifications which go to the making-up of a real traveller. None of these do we find in Mr. Wraxall, but, on the contrary, many that are far more common among his brethren—an utter miscomprehension of human nature, which is worse than ignorance itself; a complete want of knowledge respecting the people and the countries he writes about; and a hardened, ingrained prejudice which leads him to prefer English vices to foreign virtues, English rudeness to foreign breeding, and English filth to foreign cleanliness.

Such men as this imagine that when they see a country and a people they presently know all about them. If you take them to an observatory and ask them to explain the transit-circle off-hand, they confess their inability to do so until they have studied it deeply, and mastered its principles. They admit themselves to be baffled by a comparatively simple instrument of man's own making, and yet they dare to pretend to understand a machine of infinite complexity which has been working out great results for ages under the guidance of God's own hand. We deride the presumption of the French, who come to this country and pass judgment upon our laws and constitution after a single visit to a police-court and an evening in the Speaker's gallery; yet that is nothing to the presumption of Mr. Wraxall, who, after a short stay at Kertch with the Turkish Contingent, and a few weeks' stay at Constantinople, sums up the present position of the Ottoman empire, and resolves the great question of Orientalism *versus* Occidentalism in these vain and flippant words:

I may as well sum up at once what I have to say about the sick man. As a Doctor, I should advise, let nature work her own cure; your new-fangled receipts will not benefit him; if he possesses a strong constitution, that will pull him through—if not, he will gradually die away. I think the latter is the more likely alternative; but even then that would be no great loss, for he is an insult to civilised Europe. He is an animal, belonging to the East, and has no business in our happy family; he came among us by an impudent assertion of strength, and held his ground by force of arms. With every attempt to fit himself for the society in which he wished to move, he has grown more and more effete; he has assumed an external coat of cultivation, which, however, poorly covers the festering mass beneath.

Who is Mr. Wraxall, that he should call the Turk an animal? An animal (according to the general faith) is a creature that proceeds without reason, and surely it would seem that this is Mr. Wraxall's vice. For what knows he of the Turks? He does not know correctly the meaning of one word of their language; he is totally unacquainted with their manners and forms of salutation; he is violently prejudiced against them, and, consequently, unconsciously determined never to learn better. No reliance can be placed upon such an observer as this. Yet it is amusing to note how, even through all this hide of ignorance and prejudice, the truth now and then forced its way to Mr. Wraxall's understanding.

I have already mentioned my servant Machmet, who was a true type of a Turk. Once that he learned to know me, he followed me about with canine fidelity. Each night he slept outside my door; and woe to the man who tried to disturb my slumber. Machmet flew at his throat like a bulldog; and I had positively to choke him off ere he would loose his hold. My English boy, who to natural stupidity added the acquired gift of deafness, held Machmet in mortal terror; and the sight of his glistening yataghan had a powerful effect on the stolid lad's nerves. Machmet used to employ this weapon for every conceivable purpose; and had a knack of holding it between his teeth when his hands were engaged, which gave him a most truculent appearance. Nothing annoyed him so much as when Henry, with honest English brutality, ill-treated a horse; he meant no harm, but had been used, all his life, to kick horses in the stomach when he wanted them to go over in the stall. The first time Machmet saw him do this, he flew at him like a tiger; and I really believe, had I not come to the rescue, would have settled him on the spot. From that time, Machmet watched him in the stable like a cat; and if ever he was guilty of any crime against humanity, Machmet would hiss and splutter, and his hand play with the hilt of his yataghan, in a manner most suggestive of justifiable homicide.

Fidelity, humanity, and a brave, fierce hatred of tyranny are, at least, not bad qualities to form parts of the "*true type of a Turk*," and certainly they appear in our eyes very much to advantage when contrasted with that "*honest English brutality*" which Mr. Wraxall appears to prize so highly.

Authoritatively as Mr. Wraxall speaks upon the Turks and their habits, it is everywhere evident that he knows nothing about them. He never held communication with a Turk in the true sense of the word, and never could have been admitted into a Turkish household. The major part of his experience—if such adventures can be dignified by such a term—is confined to his connection with the Contingent called Turkish, but which really was made up of Armenians, nomades of Asia Minor, "Persians, Jews, Elamites, and dwellers in Mesopotamia." Yet it is upon such premises as these that he authoritatively pronounces upon a people which he is utterly incompetent to understand. It would be as fair for an Ottoman gentleman to come and reside at Wapping, and, after intercourse with the scum of our "civilisation" which abounds in that locality, to give the result as a correct picture of English manners.

Perhaps the passage best calculated to give an idea of the delicacy of Mr. Wraxall's mind and his veracity as a witness is that in which he professes to describe his visit to the "Sweet Waters:"

You have reached the Sweet Waters, but may look for them in vain. You notice a dingy chateau, a sluggish dirty stream, a most dusty patch of grass, which seems suffering from a vegetable mange, and equally mangy-looking Turkish sentries. Now you learn how the Mussul-woman enjoys her liberty. It is certainly a great day for them, this Friday, for they have assembled by thousands in arabas and kaïks. They crouch on the ground, smoking innocuous cigarettes. As we pass their serried ranks, a shrill titter runs along the line; and one, bolder than the rest, seizes my wife's gown, and inspects its quality with true womanly envy. But only for a moment: a scowling eunuch stalks up, and the poor cowed creature tremblingly shrinks back from his uplifted rhinoceros whip. I feel inclined to bonnet the brute with my umbrella, but I wisely refrain, for he wears a tremendous yataghan, and I read something in his eyes which tells me he would have no objection to practise a little blood-letting upon me. And positively that is all I have come four miles to see: rows upon rows of women, wrapped up in silk cloaks and *yashmaks*, sunning themselves. The only sign of life is when boys hurry past with brass vessels, and shout, "*Boz! boz!*" which signifies iced-water. I try a glass; but the water is lukewarm: it is another of those dreary impositions which meet me at every corner in this accursed land.

We need not inform those who know anything of the matter that the imputation of immodesty and want of manners against the Turkish ladies is absolutely unfounded. That Mr. Wraxall may have forced himself into the retreats of the fair ones of Istamboul is as possible as that he may have introduced himself into the bath of an English lady; but if he did so, he ran an equal risk of broken bones, and would probably have made a more intimate acquaintance with the "tremendous yataghan" than he seems to have been favoured with.

Finally, we would beg the reader's particular attention to the lofty sense of probity with which Mr. Wraxall speaks of the "dreary impositions" of that "accursed land." This, from the son of a race which has developed the *advertisement* until it has become the perfection of falsehood, and which is so lost to all sense of honour that *respectable* commercial men deprecate the law's interference with fraud on the ground that it is "the custom of the trade," is particularly rich.

POETRY.

Thoughts in Metre. By Mrs. R. D. WALBEY. London: Hurst and Blackett. Hertford: S. Austin. pp. 124.

Lyrics and Legends of Rome; with a Prologue and Epilogue. By "Idea." London: Chapman and Hall. pp. 156.

The Pope's Dream: a Tale of the Lower Regions. By THOMAS PLUMMER. London: Judd and Glass. pp. 72.

Poetical Sketches of English Heroes and Heroines; or, the Rifle Defenders. By JOHN TAYLOR, the Hyperion Bard. London: A. M. Pigott. pp. 128.

CONTINUING THE TASK of examining our arrears of poetical or rhymed compositions, the first volume that comes to hand is Mrs. Walbey's little collection of "Thoughts in Metre." In her preface, this lady confesses to a feeling that her efforts are unworthy of her conceptions; in other words, that she cannot write as well as she can think. This is a common mistake with those who are knowing enough to perceive the defects in their work, and yet not self-denying enough to withhold it from the public eye. It is a mistake, because when once a thought is really conceived and perfected nothing is easier than to give it expression, and it is only when the brain is occupied with misty phantoms, undefined in shape as inconsistent in substance, that there is any difficulty in using the merely mechanical medium of words. Yet beneath this appearance of humility and con-

fession of weakness it is easy to perceive that Mrs. Walbey cherishes an opinion of her own merits by no means small. Though avowedly destitute of the "rich fervid eloquence of genius," she still hopes, "with her restricted ability, to please and instruct;" and she is sustained in that ambition by observing that little matters exercise occasionally more influence than great ones, and that "those works which give evidence in their structure of the loftiest mental capacity, the most remarkable ratiocinative strength, or the most marvellous creative faculty, do not command the largest number of independent and sincere admirers."

With a curiosity not a little stimulated by this preface, we turn to Mrs. Walbey's "Thoughts." Like those of many ladies, they are somewhat discursive in their range, oscillating between such abstruse topics as the "Beauty of Life" and such domestic subjects as a favourite horse, magniloquently introduced as "Lines to an Equine Favourite." Indeed, to be candid, the great defect in Mrs. Walbey's style is the over-fondness for verbal jewellery, which is not always of the most genuine description, but more reminds us of the trinkets of the Lowther Arcade than the *chefs d'œuvre* of Storr and Mortimer. Here, for instance, is the same thought which Hood clad so simply yet so nobly in his "Lady's Dream;" but ah! how differently bedizened:

Do you sigh for the gem
That scintillates proudly on wealth's diadem,
For the frostings of silver, the glowings of gold,
Or the regal effect of the rich velvet fold?
For the smile always present, the ne'er-blushing cheek,
The lips that for ever, concedingly speak?
Then think of the lives, toil-stricken, that pined
'Midst the shadowy rocks, those gems that enshrined!
Of the pain and disgust wan Fashion entails
On the spirit that vainly her thraldom bewails.

Occasionally we come upon a piece composed in a less ornate strain, and these are the best of all. Such a little poem as that on "Home Witcheries" is worth a thousand of its gaudy companions; and, whilst it saddens us by the comparison of its real beauties with the defects of the others, consoles by the proof that it affords that this lady is able to write simply and well:

HOME WITCHERIES.

Of mystic memories, many a chain,
My home, around thee ever,
Hast thou of past and placid pain,—
Of joy, no pain can sever!
Woven waifs, from unknown stories,
Clustering words of pleasant meanings,
Linked teachings, wreathed with fadeless glories,
Regret's soft intervenings.

Even the fragrance-stealing breeze,
That fans thy summer face,
Sports 'midst thy weird and frowning trees,
Backwards, thy years can trace:
And accents loved of loving warning,
Bear from vistas bright of time,
Clear and fresh as from the dawning
Of wisdom-thoughts sublime!

With Mirth, whose fleeting soul hath fled
With the fleeing of thoughtless days—
And Wit, whose lucent light is dead,
Love that hath changed its phase
From the idleness of wordiness,
Futility of dreams,
To the strength of pure unselfishness—
The trust that ever beams!

Thy ancient echoes, too, are teeming
With footfalls long at rest:
The picture-light of blissful dreaming
Suns thy slumber-regions blest.
When the tumult-voices crowd and swell,
Of the Storm, in one wild blast,
They cannot, with their battle-spell,
Drown an utterance of the past!

Thou hast a beauty of the present,
Bright, but changeful as the dawn,
Wood-glades fair, and corn-fields pleasant,
Flowery bower and fairy lawn—
But thy spirit-beauty never leaves thee,
Its hours, my hours assign—
Of Thought's enchantments naught bereaves thee,
They are mine, and ever mine!

What are we to say after this of such a composition as the election squib in verse entitled "To the Electors of ——, 1852"?

The hour hath come—the potent hour of choice,
And Freedom waits your true, elective voice,
With radiant banner waving in the breeze,
Gemmed with the spray of Britain's barrier seas,
And rallying votaries—a noble band,
Sworn Slavery's slightest inroad to withstand!
Then scorn each selfish aim, and proudly dare,
With pure, unwavering, and lofty zeal,
With courage unimpeachable, and sacred care,
To seek, and labour for, your country's weal—
Your country's weal! *The World's!*—for England ever
Learns other lands their tyrant-bonds to sever!

However, let Mrs. Walbey avoid such phrases as "rose-bowers of solstitial hours," and she may yet be able to produce something that will both "please and instruct."

Ample page, and best thick creamy paper, careful printing, and a photographic picture of the statue of St. Peter in the Church of St. Peter at Rome, "photographed from an original drawing by the author," are the outward characteristics of "Lyrics and Legends of Rome;" its inner ones being a great deal of descriptive composition respecting Rome, and the manner of life among the Italians of that city, interspersed occasionally with anecdotes and legends, and references to home matters. Those who are acquainted with the Eternal City will be much amused by "Idea," and even those who are not will not be disposed to turn away from his efforts to be pleasant and entertaining. As for the style, it varies very considerably; sometimes reminding us of Byron and sometimes of Rogers, whilst the legends are for the most part humorously treated in that fashion which the great "Ingoldsby" has made his own. One specimen of "Idea" will suffice to ratify this judgment:

IL CAVALIERE SERVENTE.

Antonio Brandi was a noble Roman,
A married man—but that's his own affair:
'Tis very certain that in Roma no man
Ere paid such mark'd devotion to "the Fair;"
And consequently, if at any Festa—
Or gay resort—within the Holy City,
He met a "Bella Donna," he address'd her,
And mostly with success—the more's the pity!

It chanc'd one year, at Carnival appearing,
He sought by stealthy glances all around,
In every carriage, and beneath masks peering,
For what it seem'd was nowhere to be found;
It was not very difficult to guess
Some "assignation" prompted this research;
And when the streets grew silent, his distress
Was great, to find himself "left in the lurch!"

So giving o'er the chase, he turn'd away,
Intending peaceably to go to bed;
And would have done so, but that in the way
Came that which turn'd his footsteps and his head—
"It cannot be! I never could suppose her
So false! And yet this chance is monstrous handy!
Although I ne'er would doubt my lovely Rosa,
I'll see the truth on't, or my name's not Brandi!"

And so he follow'd, being now convinc'd
'Twas she—the faithless "Rosa"—sought in vain—
And with another! Poor Antonio winc'd,
Not with a husband's, but a lover's pain;
Along the "Via Condotti"—past the Fountain—
Through the Piazza—t'wards the Pincian Hill—
The pair moved on, and just as they were mounting
The steps, they felt his presence, and stood still.

The night was dark enough, but yet the Moon
Threw on the spot a faint illumination:
A shriek of recognition—then a swoon—
And then Antonio's angry exclamation—
"Signor! this lady is, I think, my own!"
The lady groan'd—Antonio drew his sword—
One instant, and the Cavalier had flown,
And left them both without another word.

He gently raised the treasure from the ground,
Where still she lay with scarce a sign of life;
But mark Antonio's horror, when he found
'Twas not his long-sought Rosa—but "*his wife!*"
* * * * * *
Quite blind to our own faults, we see them in others,
Although the impeachment our nature disowns;
Be content with your own, and don't covet another's,
"*Those who live in glass houses should never throw stones.*"

"The Pope's Dream" is the work of one of those injudicious persons who fancy that a religion is to be successfully opposed by weak attacks and feeble ridicule. That Mr. Plummer has much to learn before he can have a right to oppose anything is patent upon every page of this production. The Pope dreams a dream that he has taken a journey to Pandemonium. Arrived at Purgatory, he is introduced to Pluto and Prosperine, whose banqueting-hall is adorned with portraits of all the Popes of Rome. Conducted to the judgment seat, he is present at the trial of a monk and a nun, whose confessions are very free in detail, and bear ample testimony to the luxuriance, not to say prorience, of Mr. Plummer's imagination. If the cause of Protestantism is to be served by the publication of such rubbish as this, we can only say that we are sorry to hear it; but if, as we believe to be the case, it brings our established religion into contempt, then the best thing to be done with such a book as this is to consign it to forgetfulness.

We have no doubt that the "Volunteer Movement" will result in a considerable amount of poetry, more or less allied to the school of Tyrtæus; but we much fear that Mr. John Taylor, who whimsically styles himself "the Hyperion bard," will not add dignity to the warlike poets. The eccentricity of this gentleman is so monstrous, that we are almost tempted to doubt his entire sanity. In his preface he urges, as a reason for publishing, the fact that "the Highest Personage in the Realm" has condescended to notice his writings; but when we come to inquire into the nature of the notice accorded to them by the Queen, we discover that it is nothing but a formal refusal transmitted through Colonel Phipps to allow Mr. Taylor to dedicate his volume to "Prince Alfred, who so tenderly wept at the departure of his Royal Sister." This reminds us of the Duke of Wellington's *notice* which a shoe-black boasted of, and which consisted of a kick, accompanied by a peremptory direction to get out of the way.

Exalted by this high measure of Royal Patronage, Mr. Taylor goes on to give some account of his own lineage and the heraldic dignity of his name. The name of Taylor is not uncommon, and we have hitherto held it to be a derivation from that French word *tailleur* which is used to describe gentlemen practising the sartorial art. This particular Taylor, however, claims for the whole race a descent from Taillefer the minstrel, who rode before William the Norman at the battle of Hastings, and struck the first blow at that fight. This will be satisfactory to them to know, and perhaps also surprising. Having divulged thus much respecting his pedigree, Mr. Taylor goes on to still minuter details relating to his more recent ancestry. His great grandfather (as he is good enough to inform us) "was a staunch yeoman in the county of Northumberland," and his grandfather was "in business as an artist's tool manufacturer, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne;" besides this, his grandmother was "a most beautiful woman," and his aunt had "a first-class education;" whilst, such is the proneness of this family to become distinguished, his cousin, Captain

Thomas Taylor, was, "perhaps, the most successful whaler that ever sailed from this country," and his father, by entering the Volunteer corps at the time of the threatened invasion by Napoleon I., gave evidence of that warlike patriotism which has descended in a direct line to the son.

It is time, however, that we relieved the anxiety of the reader by giving some specimens of Mr. Taylor's muse. Here then is a composition so admirably suited to the present state of public feeling, that we heartily commend it to every Volunteer:

THE BRITISH RIFLEMAN.

The Rifle Brigade is the stay of the Nation:
Then flock to the standard now raised by the Queen!
And dally no longer with sly hesitation;
For freedom and glory will close the bright scene.
To the standard then flock, brave Riflemen all,
'Tis freedom's sweet voice that utters the call.

All Europe is up, all Europe is arming;
All Europe is up, and the despots are foaming;
All Europe is up, and things look alarming;
All Europe is up, and her legions are roaming.
To the standard then flock, brave Riflemen all,
'Tis freedom's sweet voice that utters the call.

So Riflemen brave, without further persuasion,
All flock to the standard now raised by the Queen;
Then the bug-bear and bubble of our invasion,
Will vanish for ever before such a scene.
To the standard then flock, brave Riflemen all,
'Tis freedom's sweet voice that utters the call.

The grace and delicacy of such phrases as "sly hesitation," "despots are foaming," and "things look alarming," cannot be too much admired. Here is another war-lyric, to the praises of the Armstrong shell:

THE WONDROUS SHELL.

Invasion's now a letter dead,
For Armstrong's gun encased in lead,
No foe can ever now withstand
On foaming sea or smiling land;
For troops on land like dust 'twould scatter,
And ships at sea to atoms shatter.
Then hail! all hail! the banks of Tyne,
Where Armstrong's genius now doth shine,—
A wondrous star, in deeds of war,
Triumphant on Bellona's car.
His aim is peace, but to secure
That blessing great, he must allure
With weapons that will stand defence,
In such there is the common sense
Of this great nation brought to bear,
And strangle war in its own lair.

Mr. Taylor is evidently fond of "foaming." Another choice *morceau*, and we must bid "the Hyperion bard" farewell:

PEACE SECURED.

Nothing secures a peaceful state of things,
Like Guns and Rams, upon the nation's wings
Of strict Precaution, always ready for
The first advance of bandits at our door.
Who fails in strict precaution must be mad,
For, when uncurbed, the passions of the bad
Turn worse, and worse, and then Omission's sin,
Rest most with those who let the robbers in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Œuvres posthumes de Alfred de Musset. Paris: Charpentier.

WE CAN IN GENERAL ACCEPT THE VERDICT on their great poets of those nations which have a real poetical genius. If the Spaniards love their own poets passionately, these have found their warmest admirers and ablest critics in Germany. If Dante, Tasso, and Ariosto are the delight and inspiration of the Italian, they are quite as famous abroad as at home. If Shakespeare is the pride and glory of England, he has worshippers as ardent and as devout as in England all over the earth. A true poet is the universal heritage of mankind. France is almost the only country which has produced no poet for the whole world to honour and adore. Who would read Corneille and Racine in the very best translation? Who except a Frenchman cares to read them in the original? Yet to a Frenchman Corneille and Racine, and even Crebillon the elder and Voltaire, are foremost poets. Are the French right, and is every one else mistaken? Or is it not more probable that the French are wrong, and that every one else is right? The French are ingenious and inventive, but they have neither that wealth of phantasy, that plenitude and profundity of emotion, that love of nature, nor that ecstatic religious commune with nature, which are needful to the poet and to poetry. They will never break through the bondage which chains them to Paris saloons.

One to whom perhaps even foreigners would accord a somewhat more enthusiastic admiration than to French poets generally is Alfred de Musset. He is the most conspicuous poetical figure of modern France next to Lamartine and Victor Hugo. The publication of his posthumous works affords us an opportunity of saying something about him. We take, of course, our biographical materials from sources accessible to every one.

Louis Charles Alfred de Musset was born at Paris on the 11th November 1810. After the most approved and recent fashion in biography, we ought here to drag in all the contemporary events. But we are afraid that we have not the skill, nor our readers the patience, for this sort of thing. The father of Alfred de Musset held a leading situation in one of the Government departments, and was himself an author. He brought out an elaborate edition of Rousseau's works, containing much which had not previously been published; he also wrote a Life of Rousseau in two volumes. Alfred de Musset was educated at the Collége Henri Quatre, and, of the same age, was in the same class with the future Duke of Orléans, who was his affectionate comrade in the days of studentship, and who remained his faithful friend after becoming heir to a throne. Alfred de Musset began in his sixteenth year, but did not complete, a tragedy. In 1827 he obtained a prize for a Latin essay on the Motives of our Judgments. On leaving college he found entrance into the circle of which Charles Nodier was the soul. He was by instinct disposed to act early on the world by his genius, and to be early acted on by the world's varied enchantments, and his contact with the Nodier circle stimulated the instinct. The battle between the Classical and the Romantic schools had for ten years been raging, when, in January 1830, that is to say, when he was not much more than nineteen years of age, Alfred published a volume of poems entitled "Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie." These poems did not so much gain extraordinary applause as produce extraordinary excitement. They were a frank and fierce defiance of the Classical school, but they were not meant to aid the rebellion of the Romanticists; they were simply an outburst of life and of individuality on the part of one who was glad to break away from the slavery to all forms. France had been undergoing a literary revolution, and a political revolution was at hand. The German mind had been pouring in its thought; Spain and England had been pouring in their poetical treasures; Byron communicated his own wild, misanthropic mood; Scott unveiled the forgotten grandeurs of the Middle Ages; a half-fantastic, a half-sentimental sympathy had been kindled for the ceremonial splendours of the Roman Catholic Church. Napoleonism being for a season eclipsed, France had to find in literature and art what it could not find in action. Alfred de Musset felt all these influences, but he represented none of them. He was a species of Neo-Voltairean; for the Voltairean leaven, as Michelet has shown in one of his latest works, is indestructible in France. But Hoffmann's Tales had been translated; Goethe's "Faust" and Byron's "Don Juan" were well known; stranger, vaster regions had been revealed than Voltaire had ever seen or been capable of seeing. And there was enough in France itself, without any inrush of foreign elements, to throb to what was fiercest, maddest in Alfred de Musset's blood. Defy, however, as he might the rules of art—rejoice as he might in the discomfiture of the Classical school, with its Alexandrines and its Unities, its stupidities and its frigidities—nature had fused and moulded him an artist, and especially a lyrical artist. He was a lyrical artist with a Voltairean taint and a Hoffmann eccentricity. Of this he was to give testimony in his next volume, entitled "Spectacle dans un Fauteuil," which was published in December 1832. From this date till 1838 has been regarded as the culminating period of Alfred de Musset's talent, during which his romance the "Confession d'un Enfant du Siecle," and the best of his poems, tales, and dramatic works, were written. Soon after this, though not yet quite thirty, he began to show signs of exhaustion and fatigue. What he thenceforth produced had finish and force, but it had no longer spontaneousness. We care not to inquire too curiously into the causes of this premature decay; we should be led into realms peculiarly French, for which we have no taste. In February 1852 Alfred de Musset was elected a member of the French Academy, as the successor of Dupaty. He had not been sparing of his sneers at the Academy. But this is the usual way—first to mock the Academy, and then be glad to enter it. In Alfred de Musset's history it has been noted that as his faculties declined his glory increased. He never wrote like an inferior man; yet he had to live on his past achievements. Many of the dramatic pieces which he had not written for the theatre were given there with immense success; but the pieces which he wrote for the theatre were as uniformly unsuccessful. If he did not, however, receive that most blessed favour which the gods can confer—that of dying young—he did not live to be very old. He who has been called the Alcibiades of French poetry, died on the 1st May 1857, discouraged, disenchanted, weary; yet not uncheered by the thought that he had uttered much which could never perish—that he had spoken out of a full heart to the fervid heart of his countrymen.

Alfred de Musset's originality has been denied; but perhaps he was as original as a Frenchman can be. The French are essentially mimetic, and all the more mimetic that they are rhetorical and theatrical. The charge of imitation keenly wounded Alfred de Musset, and he defended himself against it. He was called with malignant scorn a mutilated and second-hand Byron. In some of his finest poems the traces of Manfred, the Corsair, and Lara were visible. His first volume followed close on Prosper Merimée's "Théatre de Clara Gazul," and seemed to be an echo thereof. His "Simone" reminded the reader of Boccaccio and Lafontaine. All of us who have had a "Manon Lescaut" have read "Manon Lescaut," that inimitable production of one of the best and worst of writers; and Alfred de Musset's "Frédéric et Bernerette" is supposed to have been suggested by "Manon Lescaut." His dramatic pieces are accused of owing a good deal to Shakespeare, and a great deal to Marivaux. Is Alfred de Musset the less a man of genius for all these spiteful and envious charges? We believe that his elder brother, Paul de Musset, himself a distinguished author, has vindicated Alfred from various calumnies. But when a writer is accused of wanting originality, nothing can vindicate, nothing decide, except the decree of future ages. If Martin Farquhar Tupper is read as much a hundred years hence as he is read now, then we must all have been mistaken in supposing Tupper to be an exceedingly commonplace mortal, who never said or wrote anything worth remembering.

Of Alfred de Musset's posthumous works we can scarcely breathe one eulogistic word. Almost the only interesting portions are the last verses which he wrote, and "A Supper at the House of Rachel" when Rachel was climbing to highest fame. There is a short drama, "The Ass and the Brook," poems, and fragments of dramas. But nothing evinces commanding or creative power. Yet we would deal leniently and speak leniently. It is the privilege of certain men to grow to the last, to be always young. Shakespeare's last productions were his divinest. And if we are to believe what is recorded of Sophocles, he astonished the Athenians with masterpieces when far beyond the three score and ten years allotted to man. Scott did not begin to write his novels till between forty and fifty. Rousseau began to write at an age when often other men end. Time might wear out Voltaire's body, but it left his intellect unimpaired, his wit undeadened. In these days, however, the literary man lives in a world of emotion, and when the emotion is exhausted he stimulates it artificially. We pass from high fever to low fever and torture, and madden ourselves into the high fever again. The doom is horrible, but it clings to us with the more invincible fatality the more we abhor it. What avail our ideal of perfection, our yearning for purity, our thirst for calm, our hunger for God? They avail nothing. Sober and steady mortals who have never known temptation lay down the best regulations for us, and these would be admirable if we were made of inanimate matter, and were not always either shivering or burning with fever. The high fever and the low fever did not waste or dull Hoffman's brain or Heine's; the spine might be paralysed, the limbs be powerless, but the head lived and the heart lived. In Alfred de Musset, however, the high fever and the low fever slew in the head and in the heart what they killed in the body. Existence became a lassitude, with only the same old words, ever and ever more monotonous, to express it. Suffering grows saddest when we can find but the same language which we have incessantly used to wail forth our sorrow. When we are happy we are satisfied to be silent, or to murmur our happiness in the briefest sentences. Grief, however, has one consolation, that it can vary infinitely its cry of boundless pain. When over and over again return the same exclamations and lamentations, grief sinks into despair and prays for death. Alfred de Musset knew the piercing, pitiless pang of an inveterate and incurable languor. He should have written no more when he felt that he could merely shriek the shriek of intolerable misery. ATTICUS.

About London. By J. EWING RITCHIE, Author of "Night Side of London," "The London Pulpit," "Here and There in London," &c. London: William Tinsley. 1860. pp. 213.

A SUBJECT SUCH AS LONDON is not easily exhausted. Our periodicals, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, are never weary of taking up and laying before their readers some new phase of life in our huge metropolis. Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray each tried his prentice hand upon this topic, and Leigh Hunt's "Town" is known to all readers as one of the most charming books of that delightful gossip-monger. Others, whose names are Legion, have followed in the wake of the writers just mentioned, and have done London wholly, partially, and infinitesimally; have pitted the marvels of the East against the West, or *vice versâ*; and shown careless cockneys what unobserved wonders are daily taking place under their noses, Mr. Ritchie himself is far from being a novice in this kind of literature. He has already written three or four little volumes concerning our Babylon, and the appearance of "About London" shows that he does not consider the subject as yet used up. Nor do we, although we confess ourselves just a little disappointed with our guide on the present occasion. In the compilation of these pages he has made more use of his fingers than his legs; he gives us a good deal of matter pleasantly culled from books, but very little of that which is really the result of his own observation. Besides, we had made up our minds for the nonce to confine our rambles to the kingdom of Cockneydom—in fact, not to go out of the sound of Bow Bells; but our Cicerone whirls us off to Merthyr Tydvil or Newcastle, or takes us to Manchester and involves us in a long correspondence with "A Family Man" and "An unmarried Young Lady" in the columns of the *Manchester Examiner*. We cannot help somewhat regretting that a lively graphic writer, such as Mr. Ritchie has proved himself to be, should not have given us something more novel, when engaged on a subject which so invites originality.

The opening paper is headed "Newspaper People," and is principally occupied with describing a penny-a-liner, although, as Mr. Ritchie informs us, the exact pay is three farthings per line. There is, we think, a little too much slang in the following pen-and-ink portrait:

> The penny-a-liner has long been the butt of a heartless world. He ought to be a cynic, and I fear is but an indifferent Christian, and very so-so as head of a family. His appearance is somewhat against him, and his antecedents are eccentric; his face has a beery appearance; his clothes are worn in defiance of fashion; neither his hat nor his boots would be considered by a swell as the correct stilton; you would scarce take him as the representative of the potent fourth estate. Yet penny-a-liners rise; one of them is now the editor of a morning paper; another is the manager of a commercial establishment, with a salary of almost a thousand a year; but chiefly, I imagine, they are jolly good fellows going down the hill. Charles Lamb said he never greatly cared for the society of what are called good people. The penny-a-liners have a similar weakness; they are true Bohemians, and are prone to hear the chimes at midnight. Literally, they take no thought for to-morrow, and occasionally are put to hard shifts. Hence it is sub-editors have to be on their guard with their dealings with them. Their powers of imagination and description are great. They are prone to harrow up your souls with horrors that never existed; and as they are paid by the line, a harsh prosaic brevity is by no means their fault. Occasionally they take in the papers. Not long since a most extraordinary breach of promise case went the round of the evening papers, which was entirely a fiction of the penny-a-liners. Yet let us not think disparagingly of them; of a daily newspaper no small part is the result of their diligent research. And if they do occasionally indulge in fiction, their fictions are generally founded on fact. The reader, if he be a wise man, will smile and pass on—a dull dog will take the matter seriously and make an ass of himself.

Spiritualism, which forms the subject-matter of the second chapter, though an airy topic enough, is treated somewhat heavily by Mr. Ritchie. Indeed, a good deal of the chapter is composed of extracts from periodicals and Mr. Harris's sermons. Highgate suggests many curious reminiscences to Mr. Ritchie, but they are the reminiscences of books, and not of reality. Nevertheless the chapter is a pleasant one, and the enthusiasm with which the writer describes the scenery from General Wade's old mansion on Highgate-hill is quite delightful. Let Londoners in search of the picturesque know—*non noster hic sermo*—that from the top of this felicitously situated domicile are to be seen glimpses of seven English counties, and that the whole hill, despite of builders and speculators, furnishes views of exquisite beauty. From the beauty of a locality to its famous inhabitants from time immemorial is an easy transition, and accordingly we have plenty of pleasant gossip about Bacon, Andrew Marvel, Hogarth, Coleridge, &c. &c. A walk round the well-peopled cemetery suggests topics enough and to spare, and so Mr. Ritchie concludes a pleasant gossiping discourse.

"Tom Tiddler's Ground" reminds our traveller about London that, as the *Times* has shown, the million of old postage stamps, which our readers may possibly have seen advertised for, are not wanted so much by young ladies whose eccentric papas will not allow them to marry until they have papered a room with used-up penny-portraits of her Majesty, as by hook-nosed greasy Israelites, who, by dint of ingenious manipulation, find it possible and profitable to sell new postage stamps at twopence per dozen. The Registrar-General's report, as well as that of Mr. Thwaites's examination before a Parliamentary Committee on the Embankment of the Thames, enables Mr. Ritchie to treat his readers to a bounteous banquet of statistics; and the discovery that men are born and die in London, suggests that men also grow rich there:

> The late Lord Mayor was but an office-lad in the firm of which he is now the head. Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P. for Boston, and proprietor of the *Illustrated News*, blackened the shoes of one of his constitutents. Mr. Anderson, of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and formerly M.P. for the Orkneys, rose in a similar manner. Sir Peter Laurie was originally in a humble position in life; so was Mr. Dillon, of the house of Dillon and Co. Our great Lord Chancellor, when employment was scarce and money ditto, held a post as reporter and theatrical critic on the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper. Mr. Chaplin, the late Salisbury M.P., was an extraordinary instance of a man rising from the humblest rank. Before railways were in operation Mr. Chaplin had succeeded in making himself one of the largest coach proprietors in the kingdom. His establishment, from small beginnings, grew till, just before the opening of the London and North-Western line, he was proprietor of sixty-four stage-coaches, worked by fifteen hundred horses, and giving yearly returns of more than half a million sterling. Mr. Cobden began life in a very subordinate position in a London warehouse. Sir William Cubitt, when a lad, worked at his father's flour-mill. Michael Faraday, England's most eminent chemist, was the son of a poor blacksmith. Sir Samuel Morton Peto worked for seven years as a carpenter, bricklayer, and mason, under his uncle, Mr. Henry Peto. The well-known Mr. Lindsay, M.P. for Sunderland, was a cabin boy. The editor of one morning paper rose quite from the ranks, and the editor of another well-known journal used to be an errand-boy in the office before, by gigantic industry and perseverance, he attained his present high position.

"Westminster Abbey" is little more than an account of the late Lord Macaulay's funeral, interspersed with notes, one of which, if not apocryphal, ought to encourage literary men, viz., that his publisher once gave Lord Macaulay a cheque for 20,000*l*.

"London Charities" treats principally of the finances of our metropolitan hospitals; and is soon superseded by "Pedestrianism," from which we quote:

> Long live the Rifle Corps movement. The other day a gallant little band in my own immediate neighbourhood set out for an evening's march. They were in capital spirits; they were dressed in their Sunday best; they had a band playing at their head; a miscellaneous crowd, chiefly juvenile, with a few occasional females behind, brought up the rear. A deputy of the London Corporation and his brother formed part of the devoted troop. Gaily and amidst cheers they marched from the bosoms of their families, leaving "their girls behind them." On they went, up-hill and down-hill, many a mile, amidst Hornsey's pleasant green lanes, till at length the London deputy turned pale, and intimated—while his limbs appeared to sink beneath him, and his whole body was bathed in sweat—that he could stand it no longer. The spirit was willing, but the flesh was weak. A halt was ordered—beer was sought for for the London deputy, and with considerable difficulty they got the martial hero home. Had that gallant man been a good pedestrian, would he not have scorned the beer, and laughed at the idea of rest? Look at Charles Dickens—I am sure he will forgive me the personality, as no harm is intended—why is he ever genial, ever fresh—as superior to the crowd who imitate his mannerism, but fail to catch his warm, sunny, human spirit, as the Koh-i-noor to its glass counterfeit, but because no man in town walks more than he?

"Town Morals" suggest a great many things to Mr. Ritchie's ruminative mind, and among them the wish that "Mr. George Augustus Sala, with that wonderful talent of his for imitating Dickens and Thackeray, would quite forget there was (*sic*) such gentlemen in the world, and write independently of them." We will also indulge in the wish that Mr. Ritchie will in future abstain from the use of that odious word "party" for person.

Apropos of "London Matrimonial:"

> Southey told Shelley a man might be happy with any woman, and certainly a wise man, once married, will try to make the best of it. But to return

to Sir Cresswell Cresswell, I wish that he could give relief without stirring up such a pool of stinking mud. Who is benefited by the disgusting details? It is a fine thing for the penny papers. They get a large sale, and so reap their reward. The *Times*, also, is generally not very backward when anything peculiarly revolting and indecent is to be told; but are the people, high or low, rich or poor, the better?

It is time for Mr. Ritchie to have learned that of the London daily penny papers there is at least one which does not pander to the supposed popular appetite for immorality. "Who ever heard of a cook dying of starvation?" indignantly asks Mr. Ritchie. We have more than once; but, to be sure, the cook in each case was out of place; and we can scarcely imagine a professor of the culinary art being so neglectful of the first law of nature, and heroically abstinent, as, from a stern feeling of duty, to expire for want of food amid the dainties of his master's kitchen:

> How is it, then, that such is the case, that so much is done for the body, and so little for the mind? that at this time the teacher of spiritual realities can but at best scrape together as much salary as a lawyer's clerk? We are not speaking now of wealthy fellows who repose on beds of roses, but of the busy earnest men who from the pulpit, or the press, or the schoolmaster's desk, proclaim the morality and truth without which society would become a mass of corruption and death. How is it that they are overlooked, and that honour is paid to the soldier who gives up his moral responsibility, and does the devil's work upon condition that food and raiment be granted him—to mere wealth and rank—to what is accidental rather than to what is true and valuable in life? The truth is, our civilisation is hardly worthy of the name.

Mr. Ritchie excludes the "worthy fellows who repose on beds of roses"—in other words, all the men who take a lead in their several professions—and wants to know why everybody who preaches, writes in the newspapers, or teaches, has not a competency. These are to be the sacred callings, in which indigence is unknown; and so be it, when we have shut out all our donkeys from them, and got none but "busy, earnest men who proclaim the morality and truth without which society would become a mass of corruption and death."

We wind up with the author's sketch of a Cockney:

> Nature is the best and truest teacher a man can have—and it is little of nature that the Cockney sees, or hears, and feels. He goes to Richmond, but, instead of studying the finest panorama in the world, he stupifies himself with doubtful port: he visits the Crystal Palace, but it is for the sake of the lobster-salad: he runs down to Greenwich, not to revel in that park, beautiful still in spite of the attacks of London on its purity, but to eat white-bait; he takes, it may be, the rail or the steamboat to Gravesend, but merely that he may dance with milliners at Tivoli. The only idea of a garden to a London gent is a place where there is dancing and drinking and smoking going on. And this is a type of his inbred depravity. He has no rational amusements. In the winter time shut up the casinos, and do away with the half-price at the theatres, and the poor fellow is *hors de combat*, and has nothing left him but suicide or delirium tremens.

Arundines Cami, sive Musarum Cantabrigiensium lusus canori. Collegit atque edidit HENRICUS DRURY, A.M., Prebendarius Sarisburiensis, Collegii Caiani in Græcis ac Latinis Literis quondam Prælector. Editio quinta. London: John W. Parker and Son. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co. pp. 388.

AFTER NEARLY TWENTY YEARS OF EXISTENCE, the "Arundines Cami" has blossomed into a fifth edition, not a little altered in appearance and contents. The moderate price at which it is now sold has forced its publishers to dispense with the gorgeous red lines and beautiful paper which distinguished it of old; and many of those *lusus canori* which passed muster creditably enough in the earlier editions have from time to time been made to give way to their betters. The changes made in this last issue have been very numerous, and generally, we think, on the right side; and if Mr. Drury would in the sixth edition consign to oblivion nearly all the translations from "Gammer Gurton"—and this he can do the more easily as in most cases their paternity belongs to himself—and at least three fourths of the pieces in the second part, the "Arundines Cami" would, we think, be nearly as perfect as it could be. Indeed, this book, though the authorship is confined solely to Cambridge graduates, may be taken as, *par excellence*, *the* collection of classical verse translations; and no pains, therefore, should be spared in improving it. The "Anthologia Oxoniensis," which followed the "Arundines Cami," still remains in its first edition; and the "Sabrinæ Corolla," which came next, has only lately reached its second. This last-named volume, although its contributors were limited to those members of our Universities who had previously been at Shrewsbury School, is of very remarkable excellence, and, indeed, in finish and freedom from unnecessary licences, metrical and other, is superior to both the "Arundines" and the "Anthologia."

We have not thought it necessary to commence with an elaborate apology for devoting any of our columns to the review of a book which is supposed by many persons to savour so much of elegant idleness as the class to which the "Arundines Cami" belongs. Latin-verse writing may possibly be a frivolous or even a pernicious pursuit; it may so far enervate the minds of those who engage in it as to incapacitate them for understanding the mechanism of a pump or steam-engine, or from suspecting the manœuvres of a bubble joint-stock company: but we want proof of this. We want to have it made out to our satisfaction that the clergyman, barrister, or physician who writes Latin or Greek verses cannot keep abreast with the other members of his profession who do not write them. We want to know how it is that three-fourths of our English statesmen, judges, clerical dignitaries, and eminent physicians have, for the last hundred years, written such verses, and yet not apparently injured themselves by so doing. Grant indeed, for the sake of argument, that they have not specially benefited themselves thereby; yet they have found out an innocent amusement, and we may suppose a very fascinating one, when so many of them have thus occupied themselves in the short leisure intervals of most laborious lives. Latin-verse writers then may, we think, claim at least the slight superiority over those who do not write them of being masters of a delightful amusement, and they have hitherto shown themselves perfectly capable of holding their own in the struggle of life with the hottest railers against Latin and Greek.

We said before that this volume would hardly stand a comparison with the "Sabrinæ Corolla" in elegant finish; possibly the reason may be that the "Arundines Cami" has had but one editor, while the other book has had three. A great deal has been done to improve Mr. Drury's sole charge in the fifth edition; but it is not yet quite perfect. We still find in more than a solitary instance such doubtful Latinity as *ad instar*; and we have licences which would be scouted at Eton or Shrewsbury frequently repeated. Thus, for instance, in the Ovidian hexameter and pentameter we find such dactyles as Polliŏ, pusiŏ, hirundŏ casa, ergŏne (the latter twice within four lines): we find a forgetfulness of the synaphea in the Latin anapæst: we have consilii (we suppose the consili in the book, p. 303, is a misprint) in an heroic hexameter, and luscinia in a hendecasyllabic line, although many good authorities have supposed that the second syllable of the word is long: we have also a verse containing only five feet in p. 261. Again, to go on a different tack, we have the following line of Suckling thus translated by such an eminent scholar as Mr. Wayte, of Eton College:

> A sigh or tear perhaps she'll give.
> Illa dabit lacrymam; fors et suspiria ducet;

implying that the lady in question will certainly give her lover the tear, and probably the sigh: which, as we understand the passage, is exactly the reverse of what the poet means, and of what we find in life, where tears are held to be somewhat warmer tokens of sympathy than sighs. Again, Cowper's line,

> But fixed unalterable Care,

is translated by Lord John Manners,

> Sed vultu torvo, implacidis quæ surdior Eurîs,
> Cura.

The poet, we opine, when he wrote the line just quoted, had no notion of connecting Care with Eurus; and Mr. Kingsley might reasonably object to having his favourite wind coupled with Cowper's gloomy phantom. We have *unus et alter* used correctly in p. 297, and improperly in p. 221. We find, moreover, such expressions in abundance as *ærea hora* for a clock striking; *mane juventutis* for "in the morning of youth," &c.; and we have the editor translating thus atrociously Burns's beautiful line,

> And we'll tak a cup o' kindness yet.
> Cingemurque piâ tempora pampino.

In the second part, which is chiefly devoted to translations from sacred poetry, Mr. Drury runs riot, and gives us such renderings as "to depart in peace," *in pace decidere*; "in the hour of my distress," *hora in calamitatis*; "a robe of love," *pallium amoris*; &c. &c. Perhaps the religious sentiments of the original English may be held to counterbalance the badness of the Latinity; but we should be heartily glad to see these monkish lines, as well as nearly all the whimsicalities of "Gammer Gurton," discarded once and for aye from these Reeds of the Cam. *Apropos* of discarding, the editor has scarcely done Mr. Beresford Hope justice in retaining by far the worst one of his two contributions to the former edition. There are very few readers who will prefer the monkish doggrel given in p. 361 to Mr. Hope's spirited and graceful translation of the "Knight's Grave" from Coleridge. We miss, too, in the present edition the translation of Lord Macaulay's "Hurrah for the Great Triumph," by Dr. Maine, a lyric piece which we consider one of the very choicest gems of the fourth edition. Let the editor get rid of his petted Humpty Dumptys, Hey Diddles, and rhyming rubbish, and he will have plenty of room for everything that deserves a place in what ought to be an extremely choice collection of Latin and Greek verses.

It ought certainly to be some consolation to youthful writers of Greek verse to know that the great Porson himself, the man *par excellence* of iambics, has used an impossible word within the space of a dozen lines. Οἱ λελιμμένοι, we take it, should have been οἱ λιφθέντες, had metrical necessity allowed, or, indeed, anything but what it is. Mr. Drury has touched up some of the Latin verses of the late Bishop Butler, of Lichfield, and, we admit, decidedly improved them; but we hope he will allow Porson's slip to remain *usque ad posteros*. We say this not that any one may crow over the memory of the greatest Greek scholar that Cambridge ever produced or probably ever will—a man whose learning was so accurate and so boundless as to almost put to shame the efforts of all succeeding scholars—but that, remembering the Greek Professor's slip in his own favourite study, we may also bear in mind that *humanum est errare*, and that any one may make a blunder both in life and in scholarship without therefore being fairly written down an ass.

It is unnecessary for us here to examine the qualifications which a skilful translator ought to possess, or to what point of exactness he should reproduce the sense, spirit, expression, metre, and cadence of the original. We hold it to be quite possible for a really good Latin scholar to be able to write a very middling Latin verse translation; and, on the other hand, we know how often a schoolboy of elegant taste and moderate scholarship will, amid errors and omissions, produce a couplet which is almost perfect. Latin-verse writing

is not the mere mechanical task-work which those persons are so ready to assume who have themselves never tried their hands at it. Few translations can be more beautiful than the following, and yet it is from the pen of a Rugby sixth-form boy:

My day or night myself I make
Whene'er I sleep or play,
And, could I ever keep awake,
With me 'twere always day.

Namque diem ludi faciunt mihi, somnia noctem,
Et, nisi dormirem, nox mihi nulla foret.

In this case we conclude it to have been indispensable that the four English lines should be limited to two in Latin.

The following most exquisite line was, we believe, the production of a Cambridge undergraduate:

Her eyes were as her mother's bright.
Æmula maternis lumina luminibus.

Another line, remarkable for the beauty of its pronouns, is the following, also written, we believe, by a Cambridge student:

The day when we shall meet again.
Quæ mihi te reddet, me tibi, fausta dies.

One beautiful line in the "Sabrinæ Corolla" of Mr. Munro's takes our fancy; it is from Shelley's "Skylark:"

That from heaven or near it;
Aut hospes aut vicina cæli;

which forms the third line of an Alcaic stanza.

We must do the editor of the "Arundines Cami" the justice to say that the contributions of his new coadjutors are, without a single exception, good, and so it may seem almost invidious to particularise those of any one writer; but in our opinion Mr. Shilleto fairly bears off the palm for general excellence. We have from his pen Greek iambics comic and tragic, Latin lyrics, heroics, elegiacs, and comic iambics, all good. We give the following specimen of remarkable skill in converting Shakespeare into Aristophanes:

CHRISTOPHER SLY.

What, would you make me mad? Am I not Christopher Sly, old Sly's son of Burton-heath: by birth a pedlar, by education a card-maker, by transmutation a bear-herd, and now by present profession a tinker? Ask Marion Hacket, the fat alewife of Wincot, if she know me not: if she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer ale, score me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom. What, I am not bestraught!

ΧΡΙΣΤΟΦΟΡΟΣ Ο ΣΙΣΥΦΟΥ.

Τι δ'; ἤ μ' ἰλαύνειν εἰς μανίας σπουδάζετε;
οὐ γὰρ κίκλημαι Χριστοφόρος ὁ Σισύφου
τοὔνομ' Φιλλίως, φύσει μὲν ἔμπορος γεγώς,
τροφῇ δὲ πινακοπούς, εἶτ' ἐξ ἀλλαγῆς
ἦν ἀρκτοφύλαξ, εἶτα δή γε νῦν ἰδοὺ τέχνην
λιβητίαρος· δεῦρο δή τις καλισάτω
τὴν σαρκίνην μοι βρυτοκαπήλιδ' Ὀμφάλην
τὴν Οἰνόηθεν· κἄτα τύθλεθ' αὐτῆς πάρα
εἴτ' οἶδέ μ', εἴτ' οὐκ οἶδεν ἔστις εἰμ' ἐγώ.
εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἐκτίνη φησί μ' οἴνου κριθίνου
κατὰ συμβολὰς ἤδη δύ' ὀφείλειν οἱ δραχμάς,
ἀτιοκρότατόν με Χριστοφόρων συμβάλλετε.
οὐ γάρ τι πρὸς γε μειρηνόσ' ἄνθρωπον λόγος.

We are inclined to think it would make many a tolerable Greek scholar "bestraught" to have to Hellenicise Master Sly's phraseology without assistance in a Cambridge examination room.

The following "excuses for a draught," which will hardly pass muster with a teetotaller, Mr. Shilleto thus renders:

Good wine, a friend, or being dry,
Or lest you should be by and by,
Or—any other reason why.

Generosum tibi vinum; tibi dulcis sit amicus;
Sitias nunc; metuas ne sitias post;—rape quamvis
Aliam denique causam.

This is the metre which Hermann in his book on Metres informs all "docti adolescentuli" is an exceedingly difficult one.

Mr. Munro translates two lines of Herrick into a somewhat rare metre (Hor. Epod. XI.):

Thousands each day pass by, which we,
Once past and gone, no more shall see.

Nos multitudo præterit cottidie;
Quos ita præteritos non rursus intuebimur.

Mr. Munro's favourite metre, if we may judge from the frequency with which he introduces it into these pages, is the heavy lumbering scazon—no great favourite of ours.

The following translation from Shelley, by Mr. Shilleto, appears to us very close and good:

MUTABILITY.

The flower that smiles to-day
To-morrow dies;
All that we wish to stay
Tempts, and then flies;
What is this world's delight?
Lightning that mocks the night,
Brief even as bright.

Virtue, how frail it is!
Friendship, too rare!
Love, how it sells poor bliss
For proud despair!
But we, though soon they fall,
Survive their joy and all
Which ours we call.

Whilst skies are blue and bright,
Whilst flowers are gay,
Whilst eyes that change ere night
Make glad the day,
Whilst yet the calm hours creep,
Dream thou—and from thy sleep
Then wake to weep.

ΜΕΤΑΒΟΛΗ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ.

Ridet flos hodie, crastinus interit
Idem: quod cupimus cunque morarier,
Blanda fronte renidens,
Eheu quam cito diffugit!
Vitæ quid memorem gaudia præpetis?
Sic fulgentia, sic usque fugacia
Cæli fulgura noctem
Ludunt. Rara fides nimis:
Virtus quam fragilis! Tristia lubricis
Mutans deliciis gaudet inops amor.
Nos utcunque caducis
Istis esse superstites,
Et quicquid proprium est dicere, cogimur.
Ergo, luce nitent cærula dum poli,
Flos dum ridet, amantis
Se mutantia vespere
Sero lumina dum lætificant diem,
Dum furtim hora fugit, somnia credulus
Captes aurea—flebis
Somnos discutiens brevi.

Lord Lyttleton gives us a beautiful translation of the whole of the Laureate's "Œnone," from which we extract the following specimen:

Yet, mother Ida, hearken ere I die!
Fairest—why fairest wife? Am I not fair?
My love hath told me so a thousand times.
Methinks I must be fair, for yesterday,
When I pass'd by, a wild and wanton pard,
Eyed like the evening star, with playful tail,
Crouch'd fawing in the weed. Most loving is she?
Ah me, my mountain shepherd, that my arms
Were wound about thee, and my hot lips prest
Close, close to thine, in that quick-falling dew
Of fruitful kisses, thick as Autumn rains
Flash in the pools of whirling Simois.

Ida tamen, genetrix, mors advenit, accipe vocem.
Scilicet et forma superat? Sed nec mihi formam
Deesse puer per mille vices iterare solebat.
Quinetiam pardus nuper mihi visus eunti
Blanditiis (mirum) insolitis, oculosque coruscus
Hesperio velut astra polo, per gramina lente
Ludere mulcendo, et pedibus subvolvere caudam.
Suavior at, dulces melius quæ novit amores?
Ah, mihi deliciæ! mea si te brachia cingant
Implicitum complexa! O si flagrantia detur
Oscula delibare iterumque iterumque labellis,
Æmula continui roris, qualisve coruscat
Multus in autumno Xanthi torrentibus imber!

Among the new contributors, Mr. Johnson, of King's College, and Mr. Calverly, of Christ's, figure conspicuously. We give two short specimens; the Greek belonging to the Eton master, and the Latin to Mr. Calverly.

The little village looks forlorn;
She sighs amid her narrow days
Moving about the household ways
In that dark house where she was born.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day draws by;
At night she weeps 'How vain am I!
How should he love a thing so low?'

Φαίνεται ἡ κώμη κενία καὶ ἀχρεῖος, ὁ δ' αἰὼν
εἰργμός, ἐποιχομένη δώματ' ἐν οἷς ἐτράφη,
καὶ στονόεις ὁ βίος· φοιτῶσι δὲ γείτονες ἄλλως
δρῶντες ἐν ἀφραδίαις σκαῖα πανημέριοι.
νύκτωρ δ', 'οὐδέν ἆρ' εἰμι,' λίγει κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα,
καί, 'τί παθὼν ἐμέθεν κτίνος ἂν εἴχειν ἐᾷν;'

THE GENTLE SHEPHERD.

Peg. O Patie, let me gang, I mauna stay:
We're baith cry'd hame, and Jeanie she's away.
Pat. I'm laith to part sae soon: now we're alane,
And Roger he's away wi' Jeanie gane:
They're as content, for aught I hear or see,
To be alane themselves, I judge, as we.
Here, where primroses thickest paint the green,
Hard by this little burnie let us lean:
Hark! how the lav'rocks chant aboon our heads,
How saft the westlin' winds sough through the reeds.
Peg. The scented meadow-birds and healthy breeze,
For aught I ken, may mair than Peggy please.

DELIA, MOPSUS.

D. Decedam sine, Mopse; nefas mihi, Mopse, morari:
Phyllis abest, poscuntque domi me teque parentes.
M. Tam propere piget avelli; nunc denique nulli
Cernimur, et Corydon cum Phyllide cessit in agros.
Si qua fides oculis aut auribus, haud minus illis
Quam mihi quamque tibi solis, reor, esse voluntas.
Hic, narcissus ubi viridem densissimus agrum
Pingit, ad hunc tenuem flectamus corpora rivum.
Audis quem cantum supra det alauda, notique
Ut per arundineam suspirent leniter ulvam?
D. Suavis odor prati, volucresque auræque salubres,
Credo equidem, sunt, Mopse, magis quam Delia cordi.

The writer certainly shows that he has studied Virgil's Eclogues to some purpose.

Some of the corrections made in this edition strike us as scarcely being improvements; thus

Quæ tibi non dederit blandus et asper amor

is metamorphosed into

Quæ tibi non Veneris filius inseruit.

In the grave where a Briton has laid him

was, in the former edition, rendered by Mr. Hildyard:

Britones extremo quem posuere solo;

not a good line we admit, but hardly surpassed by the following:

Quem tumulum Dolopes composuere sui.

We think the Dolopes a mistake; as there is nothing which explains the comparison between Sir John Moore and Achilles.

In this edition Mr. Merivale, the Roman historian, gives us a complete version of Keats's "Hyperion" into Latin hexameters. Had we remembered in time that Mr. Merivale's translation of this piece was one of the most general favourites in the book, we should have given some lines from his completing portion; but, *spatiis inclusi iniquis*, we cannot do so.

Running a Thousand Miles for Freedom; or, the Escape of William and Ellen Craft from Slavery. (Tweedie. pp. 111.)—William and Ellen Craft, having escaped from the bonds of slavery, give their testimony against the injustice of the institution, and add their experience to the finger-posts which already point the road to liberty. The details of their early history, and treatment are interesting and well told, and, if possible, add to the arguments against that horrible law already recognised. They escaped in disguise—a portrait of Ellen habited as a man forms the frontispiece to the little volume—and are now in England, blessing the freedom of our favoured land.

Handbook of the Constitution: being a short Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Laws of England. By ALFRED P. HENSMAN, B.A., Barrister-at-law. (Longmans. pp. 194.)—For nearly a hundred

years the work of John Louis de Lolme on "The Constitution of England" has been the text-book for students of the English law. Mr. Hensman here supplies one still more elementary in its character, intended for the use of schools. We have examined it, and it appears to be a sound and clear exposition of the fundamental principles upon which our laws are based.

A New List of the Flowering Plants and Ferns growing wild in the County of Devon; with their Habitats and principal Stations. By THOMAS F. RAVENSHAW, M.A. (Bosworth and Harrison. pp. 92.)—The value of these local lists to the working botanist can hardly be overrated. In this the rich flora of Devonshire is systematically catalogued, and he that purposes to explore the treasurers of Linton, Ilfracombe, Torquay, or Clovelly, will do well to pack up Mr. Ravenshaw's little manual with his vasculum.

Englishwomen and the Age. By Mrs. HORACE ROSCOE ST. JOHN. (*Englishwoman's Journal* Office. pp. 38.)—"Criticism," says Mrs. St. John, "almost invariably adopts a lower tone when scanning the literary or artistic productions of women." We have no intention of following the majority of critics to do evil when we say that this little pamphlet is very cleverly and very flippantly written. The writer draws a most unfascinating picture of her sex, but consoles herself with the idea that this degeneracy is owing to the general ill-treatment of the sex by men. We for our parts have not the slightest objection to womenkind learning Latin and Greek; it would, at all events, save us from having to read such nonsense as the following:

> The classic age of Greece allowed liberty only to the Hetairæ, and from this greater freedom sprung the brilliant examples of intellectuality among women of the class. Chaste but uncultured wives, consigned to seclusion among slaves, with tapestry and trinkets, were forsaken for less pure but more piquant society by the selfish and profligate of the other sex.

We may perhaps be pardoned for explaining to Mrs. St. John that it was considered quite as much a matter of course for a young Athenian to seek the company of the Hetairæ as for a young Englishman to take part in a boat race or cricket match. This pamphlet is, we repeat, very smart and clever, but much too flippant and sweeping in its charges.

We have also received: *The British Controversialist and Literary Magazine*, Vol. III. (Houlston and Wright.)——*Half-hours with the Microscope.* By Edwin Lankester, M.D. Second Edition. (R. Hardwicke.)

THE MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* opens with the first chapter of Mr. Thackeray's lectures on "The Four Georges." Although these compositions—which are little likely to add to the popularity of the Hanoverian family—have never before been printed, they are sufficiently well known to the public, and to the admirers of Mr. Thackeray, to render any detailed opinion upon them quite unnecessary. We may remark, however, upon the curious discrepancy to be noticed between the illustration to the chapter and the text. The incident selected for pictorial illustration is the murder of Count Königsmarck, the lover of Sophia Dorothea. It is called "A Deed of Darkness." The Count is represented as being in a very advanced state of undress, having, in fact, nothing on but his shirt. Four soldiers are attacking him, one of whom has run him through the body with a rapier, plunging the weapon so deeply in, that it must necessarily have spitted murderer number two, who is at the back of the victim and wields a sabre in such a manner that it can do no harm to any one but his own comrade. Now Mr. Thackeray's narrative of this event is as follows:

> On the night of Sunday, the 1st of July, 1694, Königsmarck paid a long visit to the Princesss, and left her to get ready for flight. Her husband was away at Berlin; her carriages and horses were prepared and ready for the elopement. Meanwhile, the spies of Countess Platen had brought the news to their mistress. She went to Ernest Augustus, and procured from the Elector an order for the arrest of the Swede. On the way by which he was to come, four guards were commissioned to take him. He strove to cut his way through the four men, and wounded more than one of them. They fell upon him; cut him down; and, as he was lying wounded on the ground, the Countess, his enemy, whom he had betrayed and insulted, came out and beheld him prostrate.

Now, unless we are to suppose that the Count intended to travel with nothing but his shirt upon his back, the picture cannot be held to be a correct illustration of the text.

We are not, we believe, far wrong when we attribute the first of a series of papers on "Physiological Riddles" to Mr. Lewes. Judging from the admirable specimen before us—a lucid and most interesting essay upon "How we Act"—they will be as popular as the series of natural studies just concluded. There is a strange but not unpleasing moral lyric by the editor, on the trite but pregnant subject "Vanitas Vanitatum"—confessedly a resurrection from an album. Now that Mr. Thackeray has got a magazine, he is determined that nothing that he has done shall be wasted. The "Roundabout Paper" is undoubtedly the best of the editor's contributions, because the freshest and most suited to the feeling of the moment. In the present one he dwells upon the griefs of editorship, "The Thorns in the Cushion" of the editor's chair. There is the sad pleading letter begging for employment for charity's sake, and accompanying the weak effusions that are quite useless. What editor has not received such, and has not been compelled to return the inevitable answer?

> Now you see what I mean by a thorn. Here is the case put with true female logic. "I am poor; I am good; I am ill; I work hard; I have a sick mother and hungry brothers and sisters dependent on me. You can help us if you will." And then I look at the paper, with the thousandth part of a faint hope that it may be suitable, and I find it won't do: and I knew it wouldn't do: and why is this poor lady to appeal to my pity and bring her poor little ones kneeling to my bedside, and calling for bread which I can give them if I choose? No day passes but that argument *ad misericordiam* is used. Day and night that sad voice is crying out for help. Thrice it appealed to me yesterday. Twice this morning it cried to me: and I have no doubt when I go to get my hat, I shall find it, with its piteous face and its pale family about it, waiting for me in the hall. One of the immense advantages which women have over our sex is, that they actually like to read these letters. Like letters? O mercy on us! Before I was an editor I did not like the postman much:—but now!

Then there is the fierce, bullying letter of the irate correspondent, who believes that you wrote this or that for the express purpose of insulting and injuring him—you, who knew not of his very existence. Mrs. Browning has a mystical and mythical poem on the invention of Music by the "Great God Pan;" and Mr. Sala continues his illustrations of Hogarth with a full and most interesting chapter.

In *Macmillan's Magazine* we find a spirited, life-like sketch by Alexander Smith, called "The Fair at Keady." Judging by this, the author of "The Life Drama" is, at least, as consummate a master of prose as of poesy. The following description of the fray that ended the fair is as good as anything of the kind since Hazlitt described the fight between Neate and "the Gas-man":

> The captain was swept away in an eddy for a moment, and right in front of Penruddock and myself two men were grappling on the ground. As they rolled over, we saw that one was the hammersmith who had caused the whole affray. We flung ourselves upon them, and dragged them up. The dealer with whom I was more particularly engaged had got the worst of it, and plainly wasn't sorry to be released from the clutches of his antagonist. With his foe it was different. His slow sullen blood was fairly in a blaze, and when John pushed him aside, he dashed at him and struck him a severe blow on the face. In a twinkling Penruddock's coat was off, while the faintest stream of blood trickled from his upper lip. "Well, my man," said he, as he stood up ready for action, "if that's the game you mean to play at, I hope to give you a bellyful before I've done." "Seize that man, knock him over," said Broster; "you're surely not going to fight *him*, Penruddock, it's sheer madness; knock him over." "I tell you what it is," said Penruddock, turning savagely, "you sha'n't deprive me of the luxury of giving this fellow a sound hiding." Broster shrugged his shoulders, as if giving up the case. By this time the cry arose, "Black Jem's going to fight the gentleman," and a wide enough ring was formed. Many who were prosecuting small combats of their own desisted, that they might behold this greater one. Broster stood beside John. "He's an ugly mass of strength," whispered he, "and will hug you like a bear; keep him well off, and remain cool for Heaven's sake." "Ready?" said John, stepping forward. "As a lark i' the mornin'," growled Jem, as he took up his ground. The men were very wary, Jem retreating round and round, John advancing. Now and then one or other darted out a blow, but it was generally stopped, and no harm done. At last the blows went home; the blood began to rise. The men drew closer, and struck with great rapidity. They are at it at last, hammer and tongs. No shirking or flinching now. Jem's was flowing. He was evidently getting severely punished. He couldn't last long at that rate. He fought desperately for a close, when a blinding blow full in the face brought him to the earth. He got up again like a madman, the whole bull-dog nature of him possessed and mastered by fierce, brutal rage. He cursed and struggled in the arms of his supporters to get at his enemy, but by main force they held him back till he recovered himself. "He'll be worked off in another round," I heard Broster whisper in my ear. Ah! here they come! I glanced at John for a moment as he stood with his eye on his foe. There was that in his face that boded no good. The features had hardened into iron somehow; the pitiless mouth was clenched, the eye cruel. A hitherto unknown part of his nature revealed itself to me as he stood there. Perhaps unknown to himself. God help us, what strangers we are to ourselves! In every man's nature there is an interior unexplored as that of Africa, and over that region what wild beasts may roam! But they are at it again; Jem still fights for a close, and every time his rush is stopped by a damaging blow. They are telling rapidly; his countenance, by no means charming at the best, is rapidly transforming. Look at that hideously gashed lip! But he has dodged Penruddock's left this time, and clutched him in his brawny arms. Now comes the tug of war, skill pitted against skill, strength against strength. They breathe for a little in one another's grip, as if summoning every energy. They are at it now, broad chest to chest. Now they seem motionless, but by the quiver of their frames you can guess the terrific strain going on. Now one has the better, now the other, as they twine round each other, lithe and supple as serpents. Penruddock yields! No! That's a bad dodge of Jem's. By Jove, he loses his grip. All is over with him. John's brow grows dark; the veins start out on it; and the next moment Black Jem, the hero of fifty fights, slung over his shoulder, falls heavily to the ground.

"Tom Brown" comes out in a new phase; for he not only gives us a most agreeable chapter of his adventures at Oxford, but also, with the aid of Captain Templar, of the Harrow Volunteer Rifles, contributes a "Volunteer's Catechism" to the movement of the day. To this he appends his name as "T. Hughes, Captain commanding 19th Middlesex." It was in this guise that "Tom Brown" asserted his "muscular Christianity" when he marched before the Queen on Saturday. The authors of the "Volunteer's Catechism" have discovered that there is much nonsense and misapprehension abroad about the volunteering, and they hope by their Catechism to set it right:

> On the surface of our volunteering there are signs which might lead a casual observer to the tom-foolery belief. We hear of absurd persons going about arrayed in sashes or sidearms to which they have no right; the Government has even had, at the request of the commanders of corps, to issue notices and prohibitions against such. In one quarter, distressed and distressing Volunteers are whining in the cheap papers that the Guards don't salute them; another set are blustering that their unhappy rank is not recognised at Court, and threatening an ungrateful Sovereign with the withdrawal of their services as a penalty for her want of appreciation. The uniform question has attained a melancholy importance; there has been much childishness shown in the choosing of officers.

Yet these gentlemen, both earnest Volunteers, do not fail to recognise the brave and self-sacrificing spirit which—be the ultimate result good or bad—animates the vast host which has spontaneously responded to the call of duty and patriotism. Among the other contents of the number is a paper on "Garibaldi and the Sicilian Revolution," by Aurelio Saffi. Coming from a well-known Italian Republican, it is interesting; but the view is too exclusively Italian to render it of much use to those who perceive to what ultimate direction the events now being enacted in Sicily are tending.

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

NEARLY THREE SCORE YEARS AND TEN have elapsed since Cimarosa composed his highly popular comic opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto." During this long period the reproductions have been many, although at fitful intervals. Notwithstanding the essentials of longevity admitted it possesses, yet by some strange fatality it has been doomed to long seasons of rest. Refreshed by its last slumber of nearly seven years, this Clandestine Marriage turned up once more on Saturday at Her Majesty's Theatre, and was relished much as ever by those acquainted with operatic music long before Donizetti's star was seen or Young Italy had gained an ascendancy. The great secret of success enjoyed by "Il Matrimonio Segreto" is traceable to the originality of thought which pervades it, and a chain of happy contrivances for comic effect so peculiar to Cimarosa. From time to time some of the greatest artistes that ever trod the stage have been in the list of *dramatis personæ;* on Saturday the cast stood as follows:

Geronimo (a rich Merchant)	Sig. Ciampi.
Carolina } (his Daughters)	Mlle. Lotti della Santa.
Elisetta } (his Daughters)	Mlle. Vaneri.
Fidalma (Sister to Geronimo)	Mme. Alboni.
Count Robinson	Sig. Everardi.
Paolino (Clerk to Geronimo)	Sig. Giuglini.

There are no choruses, but their absence is compensated for by several pieces of exquisite beauty; the orchestral accompaniments glow with rich device and harmonious colouring. Cimarosa's music, although of so remote a date, can still defy the course of time, the caprice of fashion, and, what is still more, comparison with works composed under the advantages of a deeper insight into the resources of the lyric drama than was enjoyed in his day. Occasionally this is evidenced by the simplicity and baldness of accompaniments, the absence also of striking light-and-shade effects. There is, however, a descriptive power, independent of mechanical resources, in the opera, surpassed by few if any modern production that we can summon to recollection. This remark will apply especially to the trio "La faccio un inchino," where the voices are blended in splendid harmony; while in the *finale* of the first act the appropriateness of the words to the situation, the combination of voices, and peculiar character of the rhythm render it marvellous as as an effort of descriptive music. The audience—to a large portion of whom it was new—were not sparing in expressions of delight. Several pieces were called for a second time, and the opera went on merrily from the commencement to its conclusion.

Mr. Martin's long-planned demonstration at Exeter Hall came to maturity on Thursday the 21st, and we are given to understand that its success was sufficiently complete to justify a repetition performance. Judging from the warmth with which about a score of Mr. Martin's vocal pieces were received, a casual listener might easily have been persuaded that the anticipations of the promoters were fully realised. We, however, are not always carried away by the enthusiasm of large meetings. Some of the pieces selected, notwithstanding the magic "prize" label appended to their titles, were really of small musical merit, easy and pretty it is true, but bearing no strong lineaments of originality. As a relief to the choral portion of the programme, Miss Arabella Goddard played a fantasia in the first part on airs from "Dinorah," and in the second "The Last Rose of Summer." Mr. Sims Reeves sang "Adelaide" magnificently, but wisely declined repetition, although the request for it was a very loud, long, and general one.

The fourth Italian Opera Concert of the season at the Crystal Palace took place, according to announcement, on the 22nd inst. A finer day for getting out of doors could not have been desired, and yet the attendance was far from being a large one. The programme, made up chiefly of extracts from the repertoire of modern Italian opera, did not appear to excite any great degree of enthusiasm. Madame Alboni, however, sang the "Oh dolce incanto" and the "Brindisi" in such a captivating style, that encores in both instances resulted. Madame Lemaire selected the cavatina from "Les Huguenots," "Nobil Signor," and Mlle. Maria Brunetti, "Oh luce di quest' anima," from "Linda di Chamouni." Two concerto pieces for principals from "Les Huguenots," viz. the settesimo, and "Benediction des Poignards," went off with scarcely a hand. The instrumental pieces were Beethoven's oratorio to "Egmont," and the sparkling composition with which Auber has prefaced "Les Diamans de la Couronne."

Another performance of "Elijah," at Exeter Hall, on Friday, the 22nd, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, received as large an amount of patronage as on two recent anterior occasions. The principals who appeared were not exactly identical as those announced. Mme. Rudersdorff deputized for Mlle. Parepa, who was too indisposed to appear. It is scarcely necessary to say a word with reference to the performance of Mendelssohn's best known and most popular sacred work, as it always receives the utmost attention, both from soloists and the great and highly efficient forces who meet in the spacious orchestra whenever a master of note claims attention. Mr. Sims Reeves, although labouring under the effects of a recent cold, made an evident impression upon a large section of foreign visitors, who till Friday evening knew nothing of the powers of the gifted tenor beyond what the tongue of rumour had sent loud into the world.

Ten pieces, vocal and instrumental, from the pen of Mozart, were selected by the directors of the Monday Popular Concerts for their penultimate meeting on the 25th inst. These afforded not only an abundant but a rich entertainment. A quintet for clarinet, two violins, viola, and violoncello, served nobly to prelude other gems from this fertile master. The quintet under notice has the peculiarity of making the clarinet a principal instrument. History inform us that the A major was written, like many other instrumental works by the same hand, to provide for some pressing necessity. However this may be, certain it is that the plan must have been perfected in the composer's mind long before urgency gave it a substantial form. A sonata in B flat major for pianoforte alone (Miss Arabella Goddard), was introduced for the first time at these concerts. It has three movements, two on the tonic key, and the andante cantabile in E flat major. A composition redundant in melody and extremely beautiful throughout. In Part II. a sonata in F for pianoforte and violin (Miss Arabella Goddard and Herr Becker) was introduced for the second time. It may be remembered by some that this was composed at the request of Mlle. Strinassachi, a lady of high attainments on the violin, and who played the hastily-written work before Joseph II. with Mozart himself—the latter from memory, as he had only scored the music sheets placed before him with divisional bars. A quartet (No. 1) in G, for two violins, viola, and violoncello, placed at the foot of the programme, is generally acknowledged to be one of the most masterly in construction, rich in melodic invention and ingenious devices of counterpoint that bear the illustrious master's name. The first movement, allegro vivace assai, stands out in bold relief as an example of Mozart's marvellous power in making music speak the language of tenderness; while the final allegretto molto proves that when most apparently simple and unobtrusive he was learned and original. The vocalists of Monday were Mme. de Perez, Herr Humanns, and Mr. Sims Reeves. That this lady, at present a comparative stranger, possesses a beautiful voice and an excellent method, the air from "Tito," "Parto! ma tu ben mio," and the more familiar "Voi che sapete," from "Figaro," assigned to her, gave abundant proofs. Herr Hermanns made less of the music of *Osmin* in "The Seraglio" than was anticipated; in fact, the idea occurred to us that it had not been rehearsed. With Reeves the case was very different. A more thoroughly-finished specimen of singing than that presented in "Deh! per questo," from "Tito," could not have been desired. In "Dalla sua pace," one of the appendix pieces in "Don Giovanni," Reeves invariably produces a general desire for repetition. The next and final concert for the season is for the benefit of the directors, whose materials for the evening's amusement will be gathered from the stores of "all the great masters."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE ORPHEONISTES.—Musical meetings on a magnificent scale have grown into such fashion, that the age of wonders has passed away altogether. Such is the pitch of tension to which the mind is strung, that few things startle and fewer still surprise. The long-ago projected meeting of French musical progressionists, to take place at Sydenham, has during the past week had its complete fulfilment; and although we, in common with other attendants were right glad to see and hear three thousand visitors from "over the way" sing the songs of fatherland with spirit and understanding also, we must, nevertheless, declare that our modified anticipations were barely realised. That they have arrived at a high point of vocal excellence we dare not deny; but, if compared with other choralists who have occupied the same orchestra, it must be obvious to every impartial listener that our neighbours have yet something to do. This remark must not be construed in terms of disparagement, seeing that the opportunities afforded have not been in equal ratios. M. Delaporte—whose office it was on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday to conduct the vocal forces gathered under the vast glassy arch—has the credit of wearing the mantle of Wilhem, the originator of a system of choral practice that has lived down bigotry and intolerance, and exalted an enduring throne on the ruins thereof. How far the success of M. Delaporte may be proportioned to the labour bestowed, we are not qualified to judge. It appears, however, by an official document, that in the various departments of France there exists at this moment eight hundred societies, averaging fifty persons each, all of whom are, in a greater or less degree, indebted to him for the proficiency they have attained. Independent of these, there are two hundred thousand persons who have been taught on the Wilhem system, and are capable of taking a place in organised societies. Anniversary performances at Poictiers, Dijon, Fontainebleau, Angoulême, and at Paris have met with general approbation by the great bulk of the community, and have also received the seal of approval from persons "in authority." The first piece submitted to the notice of an English audience was our National Anthem, arranged by Camille de Vos, a member of the association; the arrangement, though very odd, was amply atoned for by the surprisingly intelligible expression of the English words. "Veni Creator," by M. Besozzi, a member, was smoothly sung.

Another member, M. Laurent de Rillé, submitted "La Retraite," a composition of considerable merit; the mode in which the crescendos were treated, the notes imitative of the beating of drums, and the "sounds that die away to silence," evinced an amount of care bestowed that deserves high commendation. "La Retraite" met with so much acclaim, that a repetition was unavoidable. The grand septuor from "Les Huguenots" proved altogether a failure; and this for scarcely a less reason than that Meyerbeer never intended that any choral force should be successful in it. A "Chant du Bivouac" and "Les Enfants de Paris," received the honour of a recall. The "Guides" band played the overture to "Zampa," and other French music, with a degree of finish quite unsurpassable. On Tuesday, the published programme underwent a change; the pieces that created so much sensation on the opening day were substituted for others of a doubtful character. Thus, "La Retraite" ousted "Grand Isis," and Kucken's "Chant du Bivouac" took the ground previously occupied by the septuor. Following the example of the first day, the National Anthem—given out by M. Batiste on the organ—was taken up with uncommon spirit, and, being supported by the Guides, produced an immense effect. A chorus, "Nouvelle Alliance," composed expressly for the occasion by M. Halévy, being demanded for rehearing, was replied to with the National Anthem. This reciprocation of honourable feeling will live in the remembrance of thousands who in a few days will be scattered over wider spaces than the two countries can bound. All the successful pieces of the first day were encored. The overture to "Zanette," a waltz by Lanner, and a "Chanson Russe" were prominent among the instrumental pieces chosen for Tuesday. Much of the exquisitely fine playing of the Guides was, from the nature of the building, but imperfectly heard. Enough, however, reached the ear to justify the praise bestowed by the world in general, and critics in particular.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The production of "Orfeo e Euridice," on Wednesday, was one of those agreeable surprises that occur but seldom. Unlike the great majority of things promised and those realised, Glück's opera completely out-distanced all expectation. Instead of a drawing-room entertainment, as many were led to expect, the great maestro's work was produced with a completeness that cannot be too highly extolled. The characters are not many, but how admirable was the distribution! The chief weight of the opera rests on the shoulders of the grief-stricken *Orfeo* (Mme. Csillag), who in the impersonation of the character has added a bright jewel to her diadem. Whatever doubts may have existed hitherto with reference to the position this gifted lady ought to claim, certain it is that *Orfeo* has placed her in the foremost ranks of the lyric art. From the outset, where she is seen at the tomb of Eurydice, up to the arduous scene that precedes the fall of the curtain, this artist carries on a succession of triumphs. Of the greatness of Mme. Csillag's acting there can be no question. It is what lyrical tragic acting should be—large, imposing, and approaching the statuesque. Some of the music, it is true, hardly suits her organ, and this may be accounted for on the ground that Glück in "Orfeo," as well as in "Iphigenia in Tauris," wrote for exceptional voices. Her reading of "Che faro senza Euridice" was remarkable alike for a freshness of reading and intensity of dramatic feeling. Mme. Miolan Cavalho undertook the small part *L'Ombra Felice*; Mme. Didiée, *L'Amore*; and Mme. Penco, that of *Euridice*. The unquestioned success of the opera, with respect to individual and general performance, and the favour with which it was greeted, will be a warranty for future representations. The scenery is entitled to high praise, that especially which represents Elysium, or the abode of the blessed. Mme. Csillag was twice summoned to the foot-lights to receive the ovations of a highly gratified assembly.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. .....Hanover-square Rooms. Philharmonic Society. 8.
St. James's Hall. Monday Popular Concerts. 8.
Willis's Rooms. Master Henri Ketten's Matinée Musicale. 3.
Hanover-square Rooms. Mr. John Thomas's Morning Concert. 3.
Collard's Rooms. Mme. Finoli's Matinée Musicale. 3.
10, Hyde Park, Kensington-gore. Sig. Marras's Annual Grand Matinée Musicale.
TUES. .....Collard's Rooms. Miss Susan Goddard's Matinée Musicale. 3.
Marylebone Institution. Musical Society of London. 8.
WED. .....Willis's Rooms. Mr. George Russell's Soirée Musicale.
St. James's Hall. Musical Society of London. Second Conversazione. 8.
THURS. ...Collard's Rooms. Mme. Louisa Vinning's Matinée Musicale. 3.
Crystal Palace. Opera Concerts. 3.
FRI. .....St. James's Hall. Prince George Galitzin's Second Russian Concert. 8.
Collard's Rooms. Master Drew Dean's Matinée Musicale. 3.
Crystal Palace. Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.
Bridgwater House. Concert. Mr. Clay's operetta, "Out of Sight."
Hanover-square Rooms. Mme. Celli's Matinée Musicale. 3.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING an amateur performance was given at the Lyceum Theatre by the members of the Hon. Artillery Company, the proceeds of which are to be applied in aid of the funds of the National Rifle Association. The theatre was crowded, and agreeably interspersed with the dresses of the ladies were many military men, volunteers and regulars; and as all had been requested to come in uniform, it presented a very martial appearance. The pieces selected for performance were "Still Waters Run Deep," "Charles the Second," and "The Spitalfields Weaver," the male characters being cast to amateurs, who acquitted themselves very creditably, whilst the female *rôles* were exceedingly well filled by Miss Lavis, Miss Julia St. George, and Miss M. Oliver. The first-named young lady, of whom little is as yet known to the public, played the very difficult part of *Mrs. Hester Sternhold*, in "Still Waters," with a power and effect that indicated artistic training of no common order. The novel feature of the evening was an address, written for the occasion by Mr. Tom Taylor, himself a zealous Volunteer Captain, however strongly his hostility to the French may savour of ingratitude. This address was delivered with great effect by Miss Kate Terry.

It is stated that Mario has accepted an engagement from M. Calzado, for the Théâtre Italien, Paris. He is to have 90,000f. (3600*l.*) for the season.

We have received the prospectus of a company calling itself "The Music Publishing Company (Limited)," the object of which (in the words of the prospectus) is "to produce music for the present and the coming generation." This we had hitherto supposed to have been the object of every one who publishes music, and we do not yet understand how this company can bestow greater benefits upon the musical public than any of the highly-respectable publishing houses already in existence. From a further perusal of the prospectus we learn, however, that the company has purchased the business and plant of Mr. G. H. Davidson, and has got his publication as a nucleus to work upon. We wish them all the success they deserve.

ART AND ARTISTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION occupies ground of its own, and has chosen that ground well. The first distinctive peculiarity by which it challenges, and we may add (though this be only the second season of its existence) has *won* public favour, lies in the privilege accorded subscribers of personal selection, almost to the full value of their subscription, from a variety of works in art-manufacture specially produced for them. This is *in addition* to the usual chance of drawing a prize. And here we come to the second peculiarity of the Crystal Palace Art Union. The fortunate prizeholder is not left to be bewildered and perhaps stupefied by a tantalizing latitude of choice amid all the London exhibition-rooms, including, as these do, works of every degree of demerit, while too often those of conspicuous excellence are forestalled. His choice is happily (for him) restricted within the limits of a judicious selection already made for him of really good works of art, and all freely to be had (according to the value of the prize he has drawn): pictures, sculpture (these selected from the Crystal Palace Gallery), and other numerous works, of lesser pecuniary but genuine artistic value, in bronze, porcelain, modern majolica, and other wares, ornamental glass, pottery, wood carving, &c. The choice of the prizes is made by the council, a body including many competent judges, among them some of our leading sculptors, and more than one eminent painter. Surely amid such a selection lies for the majority of persons latitude enough, better far than "the weight of too much liberty"—a liberty which, as matters stand in our exhibitions, oftenest proves delusive and unreal.

In fact, the council of this Art Union aims to lead rather than to pander to the public taste; to exercise a salutary influence on artists and art-manufacturers; and to *assist* in accomplishing some of the original objects of the Palace with which their undertaking is allied. And, what with the singularly attractive inducements held out to the public—what with the high character of many of the members of the council, the active co-operation of the directors of the Crystal Palace, and the energetic exertions of the society's art-superintendent, Mr. Thomas Battam—signal success has attended the attempt. The society has this year been enabled to expend upwards of 2000*l.* on the prizes to be drawn during the annual meeting at the close of July, and to prepare a series of "presentation works" of very remarkable claims indeed. Both prizes and presentation works are now to be seen in the Crystal Palace, and will, we should think, during the few weeks which remain before the annual meeting, induce many a visitor to become a subscriber.

Of the pictures, sculpture, and works in art-manufacture which have been selected for prizes, we do not now speak. It is the "presentation works," to which the council have devoted much attention, which are the most striking novelty: offering as they do a strong contrast to the questionable and monotonous "equivalents" for his subscription *forced* on the ordinary subscriber by some other Art Unions. How far better than a dreary print from some "pretty" picture, to have the chance, nay, certainty, of being able to secure for one's guinea a good piece of statuary porcelain—bust, vase, and tazza. It is to be remembered that, while the subscriber gets for his subscription, over and above the chance of a prize, a work for which he would have in a shop to pay the full amount of his subscription, these works being executed expressly for the Crystal Palace Art Union, and the copyright being in most cases vested in that society, these specific works are not to be obtained by any other means. Thanks, too, to the variety of choice afforded, some sense of property does follow possession of one of them. You do not take home something of which the counterpart exists in every third house and every printseller's window.

In addition to the works issued last season, still available for selection, ten have been issued this year for choice by one guinea subscribers: statuary-porcelain, parian, enamelled Palissy ware, chromo-lithography, stereoscopes and photographs (both views in the Crystal Palace). For two-guinea subscribers ten new works have been prepared; for three-guinea subscribers, four; and for five-guinea subscribers, two. Members can select presentation works to the amount of their subscription from any class. Among the guinea works are Copeland's pretty statuary porcelain "Bust of Lesbia" by Calder Marshall, good reproductions of classic vases by Battam and Son, a "Palissy plateau" by Minton, two chromo-lithographs by Messrs. Hanhart from drawings by Stanfield and Roberts; *besides*

the statuary porcelain copies of last year from Marshall's "Bust of Ophelia" and "Bust of Miranda," Copeland's "Renaissance Vase," the "Ariosto Vase" of Kerr and Binns, &c. Among the two-guinea works are well-executed ornamental works—basket, plateau, vase, and tazza, by Copeland, Minton, and Battam; also the "Dying Gladiator," from the antique, in parian, by Bates and Co. The *three*-guinea works are of a more enriched class: gilt porcelain vase by Copeland, revived Palissy vase and plateau by Minton, reproduced Etruscan vase by Battam, electro silver and gilt tazza by Elkington. The *five*-guinea works are: an elaborate piece of modern majolica, elegant "snake-handed" vase by Minton, and an electro silver-gilt vase by Elkington. One of the five-guinea works of last season, let us mention, is Copeland's copy of Gibson's "Nymph at the Bath," modelled by Theed from the original marble in the possession of the Earl of Yarborough.

We may perhaps speak hereafter of the *prizes* which have been selected for the subscribers.

ON SATURDAY, the 23rd June, the Society of Arts celebrated its 106th anniversary by a dinner at St. James's Hall. Mr. B. Disraeli, M.P., presided.

Among the Civil Service Estimates for which votes are proposed to be taken is one of 2500*l.* for drawings by the Old Masters from the Lawrence collection, lately purchased by the British Museum (Print-room).

The Architectural Exhibition in Conduit-street will close this day (Saturday). The annual free exhibition of building *materials*, *patents*, and *inventions* will succeed it in the same galleries, and will open to the public about the middle of July.

On Tuesday, June 26th, the foundation-stone was laid by the Prince of Wales (his first appearance on such an occasion) of the New School of Design at Vauxhall—a region in which improvement in the arts of design will prove of vast practical benefit to potters and others.

On Thursday evening, the 21st, the *conversazione* was held at the South Kensington Museum of the Female School of Art. The Koh-i-Noor diamond was exhibited, and a collection of ancient and modern jewellery, including Mr. Hope's blue diamond, the Duke of Devonshire's collection of cameos, and many other private collections of precious stones.

The Architectural *Museum*, of which Mr. Beresford Hope is president, offers to art-students and workmen prizes for modelling, metal-work, wood-carving, coloured decoration, and drawings for painted glass. All are departments of Decorative Art in which improvement is sorely needed. The stimulus of prizes may not do much to help that desirable consummation, but it may do something.

The Belvedere Collection, to which we called attention last week, is on sale at Messrs. Christie's to-day (Saturday). Though small, it is a most remarkable collection.

On Saturday last, the 23rd, Messrs. Christie sold a collection of English pictures, at good prices. The Lady Hamilton "as St. Cecilia" was a very remarkable picture. Lot 67. The Swing, by Underhill, brought 100 gs. 68. Feeding the Donkey, by the same artist; 104 gs. 93. A Summer Morning, by Lee and Cooper; 390 gs. 94. A cabinet gem, by Frost, A.R.A.; 167 gs. 95. Cattle on the Bank of the Stour, by Cooper; 110 gs. 96. The Sleeping Page, by Maclise, R.A.; 70 gs. 97. A Scene in the Valley of Glenorchy, in the Highlands, by Bright and Henzell; 81 gs. 98. A Landscape, by Linnell; 112 gs. 99. Grandad's Concert, by A. H. Burr; 170 gs. 103. The Castles of Europe and Asia, by T. Allom; 110 gs. 104. The celebrated *chef d'œuvre* of Frith, Coming of Age in the Olden Time, painted in 1848, and engraved by Hall; 1750 gs. 106. The Slave-market, Cairo, by Müller; 64 gs. 108. Stoke by Nayland, Suffolk, by Constable, R.A.; 100 gs. 109. Grand Landscape view on the Avon, by Müller; 300 gs. 110. An Interior, by the same artist; 290 gs. 111. Measuring Heights, by Frith, R.A.; 800 gs. 115. Lady Hamilton as St. Cecilia, by Romney; 390 gs.

The general anticipation was fully borne out by the prices given for the leading pictures of the Saltmarshe collection, the property of Mr. Edmund Higgenson, sold by Messrs. Christie on the 16th inst. To the important character of this select collection of (chiefly) Dutch, Flemish, and French pictures, we at the time called attention. We give below the prices of all the principal items. It will be observed at what a rate a genuine Claude, Cuyp, or Ostade is still valued by buyers. The forty-six pictures realised 10,371*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The catalogue contained long descriptive notices, of a very pretentious and sometimes very absurd character; not without their use, however, in identifying the pictures hereafter. 12. Jean Baptiste Greuze (born 1726, died at Paris, 1805)—Portrait of Mademoiselle le Doux, the artist's niece; 100 gs. (Van Cuyck). 20. Adrian Vanderwerf (born 1659, died 1722—Venus donnant une Leçon de Sagesse à l'Amour; panel; height 17¼ inches, width 12¾; from the Boursault collection; 105 gs. (Fisher). 21. Jan Steen—A Village Kermesse; canvas; 60¾ inches by 41½; 100 gs. (Colnaghi). 22. Gonzales Coques (born 1618, died 1684)—The Duet; panel, 16 inches by 23; *vide* Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, Sup., No. 13; 200 gs. (Pearce). 23. Antonio Canaletto (born 1697, died 1768)—The Piazza di San Marco, Venice, from the Laguna; canvas; width 49⅝ inches, height 31¼; 255 gs. (Cooper). 26. Arnold Vanderneer—A Winter Scene; panel; 26⅞ inches by 17¾; 90 gs. (Colnaghi). 27. Bartolomeo Esteban Murillo (born 1613, died 1685)—The Penitent Magdalen; canvas; height 47½ inches, width 41½; 265 gs. (Beaumont). 29. Jan Steen—Les Œufs Cassés; canvas; 18 inches by 15½; from the Boursault collection; 131 gs. (King). 30. Nicholas Poussin—Theseus seeking the Sword of Ægeus; canvas; width 52 inches, height 38¼; from Mr. Knight's collection; 275 gs. (Cooper). 31. Adrian van Ostade (born 1610, died 1685)—The Interior of a Cabaret; signed and dated 1658; No. 79 in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*; panel; height 13⅞ inches, width 12½; 255 gs. (Fisher). 32. W. Vandervelde (born 1663, died 1707)—A Storm and Shipwreck; panel; 27 inches by 39; from the collection of Jeremiah Harman; 146 gs. (Turner). 34. Albert Cuyp (born 1606, died 1667)—The Departure for the Chase; No. 177 in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*; canvas; width 66¼ inches, height 47 inches; 550 gs. (Fisher). 35. Gerard Dow (born 1613, died 1680)—The Fluteplayer; panel; 14 inches by 11½; No. 73 Smith's Supp.; 305 gs. (Cooper). 36. Carlo Dolci (born 1616, died 1686)—St. John the Baptist Preaching; canvas; 34 inches by 27; from Mr. Hamlet's collection; 118 gs. (Carter). 37. Karel du Jardin (born 1635, died 1678—Cattle fording a River; signed and dated 1664; canvas; width 23½ inches, height 18½; 285 gs. (Bennett). 38. Isaac van Ostade (born 1617, died 1654)—A Winter Scene; from the Boursalt Collection; width 30½ inches, height 22½ inches; 290 gs. (Hunter). 30. Sir P. P. Rubens (born 1577, died 1640)—Atalanta and Meleager pursuing the Calydonian boar; engraved by Bolswert; No. 275, *Catalogue Raisonné*; from the collection of Lady Stuart; width 66 inches, height 43 inches; 240 gs. (Beaumont). 40. P. Wouvermans (born 1620, died 1668)—The Sacking of a Village; from the Hesse-Cassel, Malmaison, and Boursault Collections, and in No. 257 *Catalogue Raisonné*; panel; width 24½ inches, height 16¾ inches; 500 gs. (Bennett). 41. Nicholas Berghem (born 1624, died 1683)—A View in Italy, with cattle and figures; referred to in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, No. 81, as "The Stubborn Ass;" canvas; width 39½ inches, height 32¼; from the Lapeyrière Collection; 285 gs. (Cooper). 42. Mindert Hobbema (who flourished in the 17th century)—Haerlem Wood; from the Royal Collection at Copenhagen; No. 80, *Catalogue Raisonné*; canvas, 50½ inches by 38¾; 470 gs. (Ensom). 43. Rembrandt, Van Ryn (born 1606, died 1674) The portrait of Catrina Hoogh, or Hooghsat, a lady, apparently about 50, her face turned towards the left of the spectator. She is attired in a black silk dress, black cap, and embroidered frill. In her right hand is a white kerchief, and her left reposes on the elbow of a chair. A table covered with a Persian carpet stands by her side, and near her is a parrot suspended by a thick brass ring, with tablets, on which is written "CATRINA HOOGH—SAT—OVT 50—Faer—Rembrandt f. 1657." From the collection of Lord de Spencer; No. 546 in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*; canvas; height 49½ inches, width 38⅜ inches; 740 gs. (Farrer). 44. Adrian van Ostade—The Cabaret; signed and dated 1652; panel; height 24¾ inches, width 22½ inches; from the Lapeyrière and Boursault Collections; engraved by Suderhoef; No. 34 in Smith's *Catalogue*; 890 gs. (Carter). 45. Albert Cuyp—A Morning Scene; from the collection of Mr. J. Knight, and in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, No. 138; canvas; width 62¼ inches, height 38½ inches; 1500 gs. (White.) 46. Claude Lorraine (born 1600, died 1682)—Æneas, with his Father and Son, visiting Helenus at Delos. "The interview between these distinguished individuals of antiquity," says the catalogue, "is represented as passing on a terrace in front of the portal of some noble palace, on the left of the picture." Painted for M. Passy Le Gout; from the collection of Mr. Jeremiah Harman, and mentioned in Smith's *Catalogue Raisonné*, No. 179; canvas; 37 inches by 50 inches; 850 gs. (Pearce.)

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—On Wednesday the 106th annual meeting of the members of this society was held at the house in John-street, Adelphi; Sir Thomas Philips, F.G.S., Chairman of the Council, in the chair. The secretary read the annual report of the council, which set forth at considerable length the operations of the society during the past year. The Gutta Percha Committee were continuing their investigations, especially with regard to the use of that material for telegraphic purposes. The Artistic Copyright Committee had resumed its labours, but, at the suggestion of the Government (owing to the large amount of public business) it was deemed desirable not to press the introduction of the bill in the present session, as there was no chance of success. The draft of the bill for securing artistic copyright had, however, been prepared. The committee appointed to consider what would be the most desirable musical pitch as the uniform standard for this country had made its report, and recommended that of 528 vibrations per second for C; and this has been supported by a large body of musicians. The main business of the council during the past year had been the Great International Exhibition of 1862. In the last report it was stated that the exhibition would be held in 1861; but the actual state of war in Italy, and the uncertainty of its duration and extension, had induced the council reluctantly to consent to its postponement until 1862; and finding since that war had ceased, they had passed a resolution affirming the importance of resuming measures and proceeding with the arrangements for holding the International Exhibition in 1862. The first step of the council to give effect to that resolution was to form a guarantee fund of not less than 250,000*l.* in amount, and it was resolved to invite the following noblemen and gentlemen to become trustees of the undertaking, their acceptance of that trust to depend upon the amount and character of the guarantee list, as evincing the extent of interest and support which the exhibition would receive from the public and those interested in its success:—The Earl Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Privy Council, the Marquis of Chandos (chairman of the London and North-Western Railway), Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., and Mr. Wentworth Dilke (Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851), and Mr. Thomas Fairbairn (chairman of the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester). The guarantee list had during the previous session been privately commenced, and Mr. M. M. Uzielli, one of the vice-presidents, headed the list as a guarantor for 10,000*l.*; but the postponement of the exhibition led to a suspension of all further proceedings in relation to the guarantee. When the operations were resumed by the Council in February last, an appeal was made, and the fund had been raised to 322,800*l.*, including the sum of 10,000*l.* which his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the president, had promised to guarantee. The council congratulated the society on the great success which had attended the movement. They were in communication with the proposed trustees, and had applied to the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851 for the grant of a portion of the land at South Kensington, not only for the exhibition of 1862, but to secure it for future exhibitions; and it was intended that a portion of the building of 1862 should be of a permanent character. It was a condition of the guarantee agreement that any surplus which might remain should be at the disposal of the guarantors. The council felt that the foundation laid by the guarantee fund warranted

them in anticipating a decided success for the undertaking. The report then gave a list of the prizes and medals which had been awarded for papers, &c., and congratulated the society upon having induced the trustees of the National Gallery to open the Vernon and Turner collections three evenings a week. The annual statement of receipts and expenses showed an excess of expenditure over income of 495*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, the income having been 4011*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure 4507*l.* 12*s.* The balance-sheet showed an excess of assets over liabilities of 4259*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*, the debtor side standing at 1632*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, and the creditor at 5892*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—General meeting, June 21, 1860; W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the chair. The following officers and council were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S. Vice-Presidents—Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., F.L.S., John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S. Treasurer—George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A. Secretaries—John Evans, Esq., F.S.A., Frederick W. Madden, Esq. Foreign Secretary—John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A. Librarian—John Williams, Esq., F.S.A. Members of the Council—J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A., W. Boyne, Esq., F.S.A., Colonel Tobin Bush, F. W. Fairholt, Esq., F.S.A., W. Freudenthal, Esq., Capt. Murchison, J. G. Pfister, Esq., J. W. De Salis, Esq., C. Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., Hon. J. Leicester Warren, R. Whitbourn, Esq., F.S.A., E. Wigan, Esq.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Tuesday, June 26; E. W. H. Holdsworth, Esq., in the chair. Mr. W. K. Parker communicated an abstract of his notes on the osteology of *Balæniceps rex*, as founded upon a careful examination of a specimen lately living in the Society's Gardens. Mr. W. H. Flower read a note on the abnormal structure of the gizzard of the Nicobar pigeon (*Calœnas nicobarica*), comparing its formation with that of the same organ in other birds. A paper by Dr. Bennett was read on the habits of the brown coati-mondi (*Nasua fusca*). Dr. G. Hartlaub, of Bremen, read a notice of a new bird allied to the *Cariama* lately discovered by Professor Burmeister in South America, for which he proposed the name *Dicholophus Burmeisteri*. Mr. Alfred Newton exhibited some hybrid ducks, and read some general observations on hybridism among the *Anatidæ*, giving particulars of a case in which two hybrids between the pintail (*Dafila acuta*) and domestic duck had produced offspring. Mr. Newton also offered some remarks on the *Anas erythropus* of Linnæus, and endeavoured to show that the name was applicable strictly to the *Anser minutus* of Naumann. The secretary exhibited a drawing of the rock kangaroo living in the Society's menagerie, and believed to be identical with Dr. Gray's *Petrogale xanthopus*. Mr. Leadbeater exhibited three examples of Buffon's *Skua*, lately shot in Ireland, and some remarkably large heads and antlers of the Wapiti stag.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Extra meeting, Thursday, June 21; the Earl Stanhope, president, in the chair. According to announcement, there was an exhibition of ancient plate and other objects contributed by the Wards and some of the Companies of the City. The invitations of the council for the loan of objects for the occasion had been freely and liberally responded to. The display of specimens was numerous, magnificent, and of peculiar interest. Mr. Franks, the director, briefly indicated the features of the exhibition. There were the Lord Mayor's mace, and the maces of nearly all the City wards; the mazer bowls, tankards, loving cups, goblets, spoons, and other table plate belonging to the Armourers', Carpenters', Plaisterers', and Wax-chandlers' Companies; some of the original vellum deeds of those Companies' grants of arms, and grants of land, illuminated in gold and colours, with seals attached; the festive garlands of the Carpenters' Company, richly decorated with embroideries; two large folio volumes, beautifully written and illustrated, being a portion of the laborious manuscript of Mr. Nicholl's History of the Ironmongers' Company; and lastly, the funeral pall of the Carpenters' Company, adorned with mediæval needlework. Mr. Octavius Morgan gave an account at some length of the history of ancient plate, with special reference to the examples before him. He congratulated the society upon their good success in having assembled together so many and such interesting specimens; and remarked that the exhibition was of so unusual a character, it was extremely improbable that any of his numerous auditors would ever again witness a similar collection. After passing special votes of thanks to the various contributors, the proceedings terminated. The meetings of the society are now adjourned, and will be resumed on the 15th of November next.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—Tuesday, June 19; Colonel Sykes, M.P., V.P., in the chair. Mr. Thomas Hare read a paper "On the Application of a New Statistical Method to the Ascertainment of the Votes of Majorities in a more exhaustive manner." The author commenced by observing that an examination of the working of our representative institutions in early times had led him to the conclusion that elections were then decided more by the force of individual character than by the computation of majorities. In support of this view he quoted the opinion of Lord Bacon, and the evidence afforded by various ancient statutes, contending that the amendment of our present system of representation might be effected more by the abolition of obsolete restrictions, than by the adoption of any radical changes. The object of this paper was to bring before the society a discovery in method, applicable to the election of representative bodies, by relieving individual electors from every unnecessary legal restriction, affording scope for voluntary association, and giving effect thereby to the appreciation of every contemporary superiority by the minds most capable of recognising it. The author discussed at some length the relative merits of single and cumulative voting, and gave it as his opinion that the division of a country into arbitrary geographical divisions, and assigning to each of them a representative, had been the cause of most of the evils and infirmities of representative government. Mr. Hare then entered into the details of his scheme, and illustrated it by taking the case of the West Riding. In that constituency there were 27,000 electors, and he would suppose that there were four seats to be filled, and that the constituency contained a large liberal majority. By the system of single voting it would be possible for this majority to concentrate so large a number of votes upon one or two candidates, that the opposite party might, owing to this waste of strength, acquire a share of the representation out of all proportion to their aggregate numbers. To avoid this defect Mr. Hare proposed to adopt a maximum of votes to be appropriated to any candidate; and he obtains this maximum by dividing the number of voters who poll at the election by the number of seats to be filled. The maximum number, in the case under consideration, would therefore be 6750, and, supposing that there were eight candidates, and each of them obtained an equal number of votes, the election would be decided by the surplus or contingent votes being transfered to one or other of the candidates according to the will of the electors. To effect this, it would be necessary for each elector to tell the poll-clerk the name of the candidate to whom he would give his first vote, and, supposing that candidate to obtain his maximum, for whom he would give his second or contingent vote, and so on, providing for as many contingencies as he thought proper. In conclusion the author enlarged upon the advantages of his scheme, and briefly showed how it might be applied to the election of members of Parliament on an entirely new principle.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday evening, Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair, a communication from Consul Petherick was read on the proposed explorations up the Nile to meet the expedition of Captain Speke. Mr. Petherick proposed three schemes, according to the amount subscribed, for carrying on the explorations. The first one, which would require 2000*l.*, would be conducted by himself, accompanied by a party of twenty armed men, with whom he would proceed towards the Lake Nyanzi, in the interior of Africa, where he expected he should meet Captain Speke and his party, and be able to conduct them in safety through the hostile tribes on the north, whom it is feared will otherwise murder them. In the event of not meeting that party, Mr. Petherick would continue the exploration with the view of tracing the sources of the Nile. The second scheme merely contemplated the rescue of Captain Speke from the dangers he will be exposed to by sending an armed party to meet him. This might be accomplished for 1000*l.* The third scheme was on a still more extensive scale, and contemplated prolonged explorations in the interior of Africa, which might not terminate till the spring of 1863.—Captain Palliser and Dr. Hector gave an account of their explorations in British North America, which have been conducted during the last three years. Communications from those travellers have from time to time been read at the meetings of the society, and now, having returned, they appeared to report in person the results of their expedition. Captain Palliser described the course of the expedition from its departure from Lake Superior, and recounted the various obstacles they had encountered from the nature of the country passed over and from the want of provisions, the means adopted to supply that want, and the assistance received from the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and from other persons. Several passes across the Rocky Mountains within the British territory were discovered, as previously mentioned; and, after partially exploring the country to the west of those mountains without any practical result, the expedition returned. During the whole time magnetical and astronomical observations were continually made by the scientific gentlemen of the party. Dr. Hector explained more particularly the physical features of the country, with a view to the probability of rendering the extensive region of the Saskatchewan available for colonisation, and of forming a communication through the British territories with the Pacific. On both points his report was unfavourable. The valley of the Saskatchewan extends over an area of 155,000 square miles, of which about 61,000 square miles are capable of cultivation, one-third part of it without any previous preparation of clearing; but the access to it from Lake Superior is so difficult, that it would prevent any British colonists from settling there whilst land equall good is to be found in Canada. Between Lake Superior and Lake Winipeg six changes of the mode of transit, by land and by water, are at present necessary. The passes across the Rocky Mountains are not now practicable for traffic, and the extensive tract of country between these mountains and the ridge of rocks that extends along the shores of the Pacific presents a serious obstacle to communication. Dr. Rae said the passes across the Rocky Mountains discovered by Captain Palliser and Dr. Hector had been previously known to the Hudson's Bay Company, and he defended that company from charges that had been brought against them for not having given assistance in the prosecution of North American explorations. He expressed the opinion that the valley of the Saskatchewan is only accessible for traffic through the territory of the United States. In that opinion he was confirmed by other gentlemen, and it was observed that, to find a practicable means of communication between the east and west coasts of North America, it would be requisite to cross the boundary line both north and south. A director of the Hudson's Bay Company vindicated them from the charge of having concealed the knowledge of their discoveries in North America, all of which, he said, had been communicated to Mr. Arrowsmith, and appeared on his maps. He stated that there is a more practicable pass over the Rocky Mountains than those mentioned by Captain Palliser and Dr. Hector, through which the Peace river flows from east to west.

DIAMONDS.—Recently at one of the meetings of the Royal Institution, Mr. Nevill Story Maskelyne, of the Mineralogical Department of the British Museum, read a very interesting paper on these crystals. The progress of chemical discovery in so fundamental and important a subject as the elements has been hitherto singularly incommensurate with the rapid strides of theory and the vast accumulation of facts regarding the compounds, which those elements combine to form. Of this the element carbon is a remarkable illustration. Organic chemistry is the chemistry of carbon, yet even now the number of allotropic states of that element are undetermined with any certainty. Even the question of the crystalline system of graphite is not decided; and, while we are almost entirely ignorant of the real conditions requisite for the production of carbon in any of its allotropic states, we are completely in the dark about those under which the diamond and the strange mineral kindred to it called "carbonate" have been or may be called into existence. The transcendent hardness of the diamond is a quality which would alone

make so rare a body very costly, even if it had no value as a gem. The apparatus employed by the diamond-cutter for cutting the diamond by means of its own dust was exhibited; consisting of the schyf or horizontal iron wheel armed with this dust, on which the diamond is pressed by weights, laid on an arm of wood, below the end of which arm the diamond is carried in a projecting bed of fusible metal. Another remarkable characteristic of the diamond is its adamantine lustre, arising from the reflection of so large an amount of light from its polished surface; a characteristic which is closely linked to its high refringent power. That power indeed is so great, that it is approached by no colourless solid, nor by any even of the highly refringent oils, and inorganic compounds of carbon. Thus, a ray on passing into this substance is so bent from its course, that the new direction which it takes is at any given point $\frac{5}{12}$ nearer to the perpendicular on the surface than was the distance of a corresponding point in the course which it previously held, while traversing the air. It results from this that the critical angle—the angle beyond which all light internally incident on the surface is totally reflected internally, and whose sine is the reciprocal of the refractive index—is in the diamond so small an angle as 26°; a fact which enables us to cut diamonds for the purposes of jewellery, so as to produce an effect which, in any other gem, would only be produced by stones of much greater thickness. Thus, the diamond-cutter, by the instinct of an art which worked out practically this problem at a time when science had not determined "the law of sines," takes advantage of this principle in cutting the diamond into the brilliant form. The brilliant is fundamentally a double pyramid or cone, truncated by a large plane called the table, on one end, and by a small one called the culet at the other. The adjustment of the angles of the two pyramids has to be so made, that the girdle of the stone presents a prismatic edge, the angle of which must be as much as twice the critical angle, or as nearly so as the original form of the diamond permits. This angle, which in the diamond is 48°, would require to be 68° to 70° for the sapphire or chrysoberyl, and above 80° for glass. The adjustment of the relative sizes of the table and the culet are also very important; and the object aimed at in both these adjustments is that no light shall penetrate the diamond from above that shall not be totally reflected internally, and so thrown back again through the summit planes, called the bezil planes, or the table. Meeting these planes at various inclinations, the light is shattered into a thousand hues, by the dispersive power of the stone. [A comparative experiment was exhibited, by which the spectrum formed by a flint glass prism was brought into comparison with one formed by the table and one of the inferior planes of a thin brilliant.] The geographical distribution and geological association of the diamond have not as yet thrown much light on its origin. In India, Malacca, Borneo, in Brazil, Mexico, the gold states of the United States, and in the Urals, it is found in beds of rivers or alluvial deposits. In Australia and in Algiers it is reported to have been found, and under similar conditions. In Brazil it has been traced to its rock home in the itacolumite (a micaceous quartzose schist, often containing talcose minerals, and intersected by quartz veins), and also in a hornblende slate continuous with the itacolumite. But whether these are its parent rocks, or whether—as they are probably metamorphic in their nature—its origin dates from an earlier state of the materials that have become transmuted by time and the play of chemical and physical forces into itacolumite and hornblende slate, we are not in a position to declare. The companions of the diamond do not tell its history in a much less vague language. Gold seems in every diamond country to be either an associate or the not distant neighbour of the diamonds. Tourmaline, chrysoberyl, chrysolite, topaz, kyanite, oxydes of titanium and of iron quartz as jasper, and in other forms, are frequently found with them. In the diamond, splinters of ferruginous quartz have been found. A high antiquity and an origin perhaps contemporaneous, and not improbably connected with the geological distribution of gold in quartz veins, may be inferred from these facts. The chemist has to deal with a more general problem; that of the methods, whether employed by nature or open to his own ingenuity, for producing the diamond. Many solutions for this problem have been and may be proposed:—1. The authority of Liebig supports the view of a process of eremacausis having converted organic compounds into diamonds. 2. The decomposition of binary carbon compounds by replacement of the carbon by some other elements. 3. A process of sublimation. 4. Cooling from fusion under pressure (supposing carbon otherwise to vaporise without fusion, like arsenic). 5. Deposits from voltaic currents between carbon poles. 6. Deposits on the cooling of fused metals (or other substances?) surcharged with carbon. 7. The separation of carbon from carbonates, analogous to that of silicon from silicates, which may be effected by magnesium at a red heat, and by lithium far under red heat. And these do not exhaust the number of possible suggestions. Of them one (the sixth) possesses peculiar interest. Graphitic boron and silicon are formed by the cooling of fused aluminium, surcharged with these elements; and the same elements—in other respects so closely grouped with carbon—separate in the adamantine form from zinc, under analogous circumstances. The latter are crystallised indeed in different systems from diamond, but they possess many of its characters in a remarkable degree. Mr. Maskelyne then adverted to some of the largest diamonds that have been recorded, and concluded with a few facts regarding the Koh-i-Nur. These had chiefly for their object to prove that the great diamond of India, which the Emperor Baber records as having been taken at Agra, by Humayun, in May 1526, was the Koh-i-Nur, now the crown jewel of England. This was based on the identity of weight of the diamond (before it was cut) in 1851, with the eight mishkals, which Baber declared to have been its estimated weight. It is difficult to state precisely what the mishkal was in Baber's day. His coins and Humayun's are very scarce; but even in their greatly worn state, these early Mogul silver coins, or dirhams, average above 71, and range up to 71·5 grains, probably corresponding to a coined value of at least 73, and perhaps even 74 grains. These probably represent the mishkal. It is not less difficult to determine what was the precise weight of the Bokhara goldsmith's mishkal, which would have been the basis of Baber's coinage, in the sixteenth century; but among the old Samanian coins (of Bokhara and Samarkand, A.D. 961—1165) are some from which it would seem that, besides the old dinar of about 66 grains, and a dirham of 50, there were 1½ dirham pieces (corresponding in their ratios to the modern ones of Bussorah), whose weight is about 75 grains. The Ghaznavid coins of the 1st Pathán sovereign of India, Muaz-ud-din, A.D. 1193, tally with these; one of them, indeed, is inscribed as a dirham, and weighs 74 grains. The base of the modern ponderary system of Bokhara is stated by the Parsee writer, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, to be a mishkal of 71 grains, so that the limits of range of the mishkal of Bokhara and Ghazni were probably from 74 or 75 grains in the 10th and 11th century, to 71 in modern times; and in the days of Baber, as rendered probable from his coins, the margins of which are much worn, it was probably not less than 74 grains—which indeed is still the weight of the goldsmith's mishkal, in Persia—and corresponds to the relation recorded by Makrizi and Abu'l fuzl, as subsisting between the Syrian or Indian mishkal and the Greek dinar (the 66-grain coin of the caliphate). A mishkal of 73·69 would give the weight of the Koh-i-Nur; and is in fact, even at the present day, almost precisely the Arabian gold miscal of 73·368 grains troy. Another resource for the determination of this point is to be found in the Indian weights, for which the Emperor Baber gives the Persian equivalent, in a remarkable passage in his memoirs, that has been apparently overlooked by numismatic writers.

The ratios he gives are, 4 Mashes (of 8 ratis)=1 Tank,
5 „ =1 Mishkal,
12 „ =1 Tola,

and he adds, they weigh jewels and precious stones by the tank. Until the time of Shir Shah, the tola, as determined from the Pathan coins, was a weight of a minimum vaiue of 174, and probably as high as 176 or 177 grains. In Baber's time, therefore, it may be taken at this value. The tank also, as deduced from the a'dhali of Mohammed ben Tughlak, would accord with this estimate. Abu'l fuzl states the a'dhali to have been half a dâm, and the dâm to have been five tanks. Mohammed ben Tughlak's a'dhali weighs 140 grains. These must be assumed to have been issued, or to have been estimated at a mint value of 146 grains, to give the tank of 59, and a tola of 177 grains, an assumption by no means too great for coins of that sovereign. The rati, the little red and black seed of the Abrus precatorius, is far too uncertain and variable a weight to be made the basis of a calculation of the kind. The 320 ratis of Baber and the 319½ ratis of Tavernier would give an error of some ten carats in every tenth of a grain—error that might be made in the estimate of the value of the rati, as the unit in such a calculation. There are two kinds of rati-weight; the goldsmith's of 8, and the jeweller's of 6 ratis, to the same masha. There is also a pearl rati. The only possible means of assigning a value to these weights is by arriving at some result with regard to the tank, the tola, the masha, or the mishkal, and deducing the value of the rati from these. Tavernier has obviously fallen into an error regarding the relative value of this little weight, as compared not only with European standards of weight, but also with those of India. It is possible that he took the pearl rati of three troy grains for his basis, and confounded it with the other varieties of this variable unit of comparison. The speaker then noticed Tavernier's account of the diamond he saw in the possession of Aurungzebe, of which he gives the weight as 319½ ratis; and the apparent inconsistencies of his narrative, with the idea of that diamond being the 320-rati diamond of Baber, were sought to be explained from the contemporary history as given by the translator of Ferishta, and by Bernier, no less than by Tavernier himself. It seemed probable, at least, that the old crown jewel of the sovereigns of Delhi, and the talisman of Indian empire, was then in the possession of Aurungzebe, and was seen as such by the French traveller; but that he has mistaken the history of that stone, and confounded it with that of another which had been found but a few years before, and had been acquired by Shah Jehaun. Shah Jehaun was then a state prisoner, and his reigning son let him retain his jewels in his captivity. Among these would doubtless have been the diamond Tavernier alludes to, and which had been in fact no crown jewel, but a private possession acquired by Shah Jehaun himself. Tavernier indeed gave a drawing of the diamond; but his representation is a most rude one, and is as much like the Koh-i-Nur seen from one end, as it can be said to be like any large diamond known to exist now; while his description, utterly at variance with his drawing, exceedingly well characterises the Koh-i-Nur, even in its peculiarities. The history of this diamond is one long romance from then till now; but it is well authenticated at every step, as history seems never to have lost sight of this stone of fate, from the days when Ala-ud-din took it from the Rajahs of Malwah five centuries and a half ago, to the day when it became a crown jewel of England; while tradition carries back its existence in the memory of India to the half mythic hero Bihramojeet, Rajah of Usjein and Malwa, 57 B.C.; and a still wilder legend would fain recognise in it a diamond recorded as worn by Karna, Rajah of Anga, who fell in the "great war," and first discovered near Masulipatam in the bed of the Godaveri, 5000 years ago.

MISCELLANEA.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE having resigned the office of President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, the Council on Saturday elected Mr. Joseph Henry Green, F.R.S., their President in his room.

The prize of fifty guineas offered by the Rev. Dr. Emerton for the best essay on the immense importance of a close union of England and France, has been awarded by the adjudicators—Lord Brougham, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Earl of Shaftesbury—to the Rev. W. N. Molesworth, M.A., perpetual curate of St. Clement's, Rochdale. Mr. Molesworth is the son of the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, vicar of Rochdale; was formerly of Pembroke College, Cambridge, prizeman, Sen. Opt., and B.A., 1839, and is the author of several publications. The French adjudicators—Messrs. Thiers, Mignet, and Merimée—have not yet awarded the prizes of 1000 francs and 250 francs, offered by Dr. Emerton for the best French essays on the same subject.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

And Trade Register.

SITUATIONS OFFERED.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are charged 3s. 6d. each if not exceeding 50 words in length.

AN ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSER WANTED, for a local paper, on salary and commission.—Address, with references, to "N. L.," Messrs. W. Everett and Son's, 34, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A TURNOVER at CASE WANTED. One from the country preferred. Full particulars to be sent to "D. D.," the public library, Enfield, N.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, a steady, intelligent youth, as TURNOVER, in a country jobbing office; or a Young Man who has served his time at case, and wishes to become acquainted with the general jobbing trade, under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor.—Address JOSEPH FARNCOMBE, printer and publisher, Market-street, Lewes.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS for this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD are received at 2s. 6d. each if not exceeding 30 words in length.

TO STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS. The Advertiser desires an ENGAGEMENT as SENIOR ASSISTANT or MANAGER to the above business. Good references.—Address "M. J. B.," 2, Great Castle-street, Regent-street, W.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. WANTED, a SITUATION, by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business. Has been eight years in one of the first houses at the West End.—Would undertake the management of a business.—Address "S. J.," 66, Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road.

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, &c.—WANTED, an AGENCY, or to transact business for any of the above Professions in the West of England. No objection to represent a firm.—Address "LIBRAIRE," Post-office, Plymouth.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, a SITUATION by a young Man. Just completed his apprenticeship.—Address "Y. G.," City News Rooms, Cheapside.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—WANTED, by the advertiser, a permanent SITUATION as PRESSMAN, and to fill up his time at case. Respectable references.—"C. G.," 3, Lower Kennington-lane, Lambeth, S.

BUSINESSES, PREMISES, &c.

BOOKSELLER, Stationer, and Berlin Repository.—In a fashionable watering-place on the South Coast. Eight-roomed house; rent, 40*l.*; returns about 600*l.* Coming-in about 400*l.*—Apply to Mr. HATCH, Trade Valuer, 5, Chapter-chambers, Paternoster-row, E.C.

FANCY STATIONERY.—To be SOLD, with immediate possession, a well-established BUSINESS, well adapted for ladies' management. For particulars apply to C PUGH and Co., 6, Blackman-street, S.E.

MR. HOHNES is instructed to SELL the BUSINESS of a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, carried on for a number of years at a fashionable watering-place. Profits nearly 400*l.* a year. Amount to purchase 900*l.* Apply to Mr. HOHNES, Trade Agent, 48, Paternoster-row, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.—For SALE, a first-class FOUR-FEEDER VERTICAL PRINTING MACHINE, by Applegath, London; takes a sheet 36 by 46, and prints almost equal to the hand-press, and as good as new; a Double Demy Perfecting Machine, by Napier, London; and various single-cylinders and plattens; also, several engines and boilers, all sizes.—W. CLUNES and Co., 37, Surrey-street, Strand, W.C., Printers' Agents and Dealers in Machinery.

BOOKS AND BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT are adding "Margaret and her Bridesmaids" to their Standard Library of cheap editions.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN have reprinted from the well-known "Peaks and Passes" Mr. A. C. Ramsay's contribution to it, "The Old Glaciers of Switzerland and North Wales."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S elaborate oratorical defence of the "Paper Duties Repeal Bill," in opposition to Lord Monteagle, is being published in pamphlet-form by Mr. Ridgway.

THE CURIOUS THEORY broached in "Pre-Adamite Man" has brought that singular book, "Pre-Adamite Man," published by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co., to a second edition.

A REPRINT (enlarged and revised) of Mr George Augustus Sala's narrative of the volunteer review in Hyde-park, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, is being issued by Mr W. Tinsley, of the Strand.

Mr. BENTLEY is just publishing the second series of "The Curiosities of Natural History," by Mr. Frank Buckland of the 2nd Life Guards, who inherits the scientific tastes of his father, the well-known geologist and Dean of Westminster.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co., have in preparation, "An Autumn Tour in Spain;" "Life in China," by "Chin-Chin;" and "Who shall be Duchess? or, the New Lord of Burleigh."

MR. JAMES BLACKWOOD is preparing for publication "Medical Missionaries; or, Medical Agency Co-operative with Christian Missions to the Heathen," by Dr. Marley; and "Flowers, Grasses, and Shrubs: a popular Book on Botany," by Miss Pirie.

THE FOURTH VOLUME of Colonel Mure's singularly laborious, accurate, and original "Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece," published by the Messrs. Longman, has attained the honour of a second edition—a fact creditable to the book-buying scholarship of the Country.

MR. R. R. MADDEN'S "United Irishmen, their Lives and Times," published a few years ago, is promised in a new edition, with several additional and authentic memoirs hitherto unpublished. Vols. I. and II. have appeared, and the third volume is just ready, containing the lives of Emmet, &c.

AMONG MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT'S publications for July, we observe "The Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Mer Ali Moorad, with Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus," by Captain Langley; "Bond and Free," a new novel by the author of "Caste;" and another novel entitled "High Church," in 2 vols.

THE MESSRS. LONGMAN have just ready, from the pen of Mr. T. Lowe, a medical officer of the Madras Sappers and Miners, a work descriptive of a section of the repression of the Indian mutinies, to which justice has scarcely been done. It will be entitled "Central India in 1857 and 1858, including Generals Rose and Stuart's Campaigns."

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL are publishing a second and cheaper edition of the remarkable work, "The Human Body, and its Connection with Man," which first appeared some years ago, from Mr. James John Garth Wilkinson, the well-known editor and translator of Swedenborg, and who is praised by Mr. Emerson in his "English Traits" as one of the first of living philosophers.

ONE OF THE MOST MARKED SUCCESSES of a solid book on a subject special perhaps rather than general in its interest is that of "The Leaders of the Reformation" by Dr. Tulloch, Principal and Professor of Theology, St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews. The Messrs. Blackwood are already preparing for immediate publication a second and enlarged edition of it.

HER MAJESTY has accepted the dedication of Mr. T. W. Atkinson's new work, "Travels in the Regions of the Upper Amoor"—regions on which the recent acquisitions of Russia in that quarter bestow peculiar importance. Mr. Atkinson, it will be remembered, was the author of the elaborate and interesting work on "Oriental and Western Siberia," published a few years ago. The publishers of his new work are Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

"THE EFFUSIONS called 'The Portent,' which have been read and admired in the *Cornhill*" (says the London Correspondent of the *Banffshire Journal*), "are by Mr. George Macdonald, a native, as you know, of Huntly. Mr. Macdonald is now engaged delivering a course of four lectures, at his own private house in London, on the living poets—Tennyson, Browning, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, and others. As a lecturer, especially to ladies, Mr. Macdonald has very few competitors."

THE ACADEMIC MIND appears to be grappling earnestly with social and political subjects. The Messrs. Macmillan are publishing a pamphlet, "The Leading Clauses of a new Reform Bill," by Mr. Henry Fawcett, Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, a young mathematician of distinction who recently delivered a remarkable lecture on strikes, for the lucidity of which he was complimented by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth. It is interesting to see such an application of the intellectual power developed by the mathematical training of Cambridge.

"WEUNDERSTAND (says the *Court News*) that Lord Talbot de Malahide is engaged upon an antiquarian work, to be privately printed, entitled "A Monograph of the Talbot Family," something upon the plan of Lord Lindsay's "Lives of the Lindsays." We have also heard that Mr C. R. Cockerell, R.A., has nearly completed his elaborate account of the excavations which he carried out at Ægina in 1810-11, together with Lord Byron, which resulted in the discovery of the Temple of Jupiter, and of another exquisite Grecian Temple at Phigalea, in Arcadia. The work is complete in a handsome folio volume, and will be published by Mr Weale, of Holborn."

BIBLE REFERENCING.—From the report of Mr Charles Knight's examination before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, we take the following additional passage, which explains itself: "Chairman—Have any improvements in the mode of printing or binding the Bible been introduced into Scotland, where the monopoly has been abolished, which are not known in England?—I have a very imperfect acquaintance with what has been done in Scotland; I do not think that I have ever seen more than three or four Scotch Bibles, because they are not allowed to be sold in England, and I have not been in Scotland for some time; but I was visiting a clergyman only a fortnight ago, in his rectory in Suffolk, and there was a Scotch Bible lying upon his table. 'Aye, how is it that you have this?' 'Well,' he said, 'it has this great advantage; look here.' Upon the front of the book, what the binders call the fore-edge, there was nicely impressed a G as far as Genesis went, and so on; not exactly as it is done in the *Post-office Directory*, but more neatly done, very prettily indeed, so that throughout the whole Bible he could turn to any book he wanted. If he wanted Job, he could turn to Job instantly by finding J. upon the edge of the book. He said it was such a convenience that he preferred it to any other ordinary Bible. That, of course, is not a question of printing, it is merely a question of binding. Any English bookseller might buy the books of the Queen's Printer and do the same, but still it has not been done. It is an example of one of the minor advantages resulting from competition."

FROM AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE ON THE BOOK-TRADE (understood to be contributed by Mr. William Chambers) in the new number of "Chambers's Encyclopædia for the People," we extract the following: "Unitedly, the whole trade of publishing and bookselling forms an important staple of national industry—inferior to some other manufactures and trades, yet great when viewed in relation to its past history, and to the still imperfect state of education among large masses of the people, and respectable from the number of men of high character who are connected with it. In reckoning the number of new works issued from the press annually, we may take the number of entries of distinct books, volumes, sheets, maps, &c., lodged by publishers at the British Museum, in terms of the Copyright Act. The following is an abstract of the return for 1859—Books: complete works, 5507; consisting of volumes, in process of publication, 5642; parts, 15,767; single sheets, 286—total 21,645. Music: complete works, volumes and pieces, 4066. Maps in sheets, 3071; atlases, whole or in parts, 25—total, 3096. Grand total of articles, 28,807. In 1854, the number was 19,578. The difference shows the rise since that period. In 1856, according to the tables of the Board of Trade, the imports of books into the United Kingdom amounted to 5771 cwts., of which 2226 cwts. were from France, and 709 cwts. from the United States. The exports in hundredweights were as follows: Russia, 20; Hanover, 158; Hanse Towns, 637; Holland, 553; France, 670; Turkey, 204; Egypt, 2004; United States, 11,977; Chili, 117; Malta, 267; South Africa, 826; Mauritius, 71; East Indies, 2443; Australia, 6535; British America, 1373; West Indies, 617; all other states, 1622—total, 30,094 cwts, the value of which, at 14*l.* per cwt., is about 425,000*l.* It is seen that the exports are fivefold more than the imports; also that we export to Australia alone more than we import from all countries, and to the United States double as much. A system of more free and untaxed import of foreign-printed English works would, in various ways, introduces changes into the book trade, and have a tendency to alter some of its traditional usages."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.—Among the books actually published during the past week, we observe the following:

By Messrs. A. and C. Black.—Black's Picturesque Guide to North Wales.

By Mr. Bentley.—Mr. Frank Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History. Second series.

By Mr. James Blackwood.—The late Jelinger Symons's Rough Types of English Life.

By Messrs. Blackie and Son.—Mr. Henry Beveridge's Comprehensive History of India. Vol. I.

By Messrs. Bradbury and Evans.—The Nature-printed British Sea-Weeds. Vol. IV.

By Messrs. R. Griffin and Co.—Professor Craik's Bacon, his Writings and his Philosophy; Mr. Measom's Official Illustrated Guide to the Bristol and Exeter, &c. Railways.

By J. C. Hotten.—Douglas Jerrold's Brownrigg Papers, edited by Blanchard Jerrold.

By Messrs. Houlston and Wright.—Mr. Cyrus Redding's French Wines and Vineyards.

By Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.—Scrutator's Lord Fitzwarene; Margaret and her Bridesmaids. (Standard Library, Vol. XI.)

By the Messrs. Longman.—Sir Bernard Burke's Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families; Mr. E. E. Crowe's History of France, Vol. II.; Mr. Hensman's Handbook of the Constitution; Sir J. C. Alexander's Salmon-Fishing in Canada; Enoch, a Poem in Seven Books.

By Messrs. Macmillan and Co.—Cornwall Simeon's Stray Notes on Fishing.

By Mr. Madden, Leadenhall-street.—Dr. Beke's Sources of the Nile.

By Mr. Marlborough.—Colonel Wilford's Three Lectures upon the Rifle.

By Messrs E. Moxon and Co.—Memorials of Thomas Hood.

By Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son.—Professor Leone Levi, On Taxation; Mr. Massey's History of England during the Reign of George III., Vol. III., 1781-93.

By Messrs. Routledge and Co.—Alexandre Dumas' Doctor Basilius (Railway Library, Vol. CCVI.).

By Mr. C. J. Skeet.—Under a Cloud (a novel).

By Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.—Mr. F. M. Edge's Slavery Doomed; Mr. Langford's Death of St. Polycarp, and other poems.

By Mr. W. Tinsley, Strand.—Mr. Ritchie's About London.

By Mr. C. T. Whitfield.—Poems by "L." Third series.

AMONG NEW EDITIONS we note: a fourth of Captain Hans Busk's Rifle Target Register (Routledge and Co.); the third of Dr. Croly's Marston, or the Soldier and Statesman (H. Lea); a fourth of Famous Boys (Darton); Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's History of the Venetian Republic (Smith, Elder, and Co.); Johnson's Rasselas, by the Rev. John Hunter (Longmans); Phœbe Lankester's Plain and Easy Account of the British Ferns (Hardwicke, Piccadilly); Lamartine's Memoirs of Celebrated European Characters (R. Bentley); a second of Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures (Bell and Daldy); Sir E. B. Lytton's Ernest Maltravers (Routledge and Co.); Captain Marryatt's Settlers in Canada (Bohn's Illustrated Library); Rev. C. Munro's Basil the Schoolboy (Masters); Mr. H. Rodwell's Old London Bridge (H. Lea); Ruth Clayton (Knight and Son); a ninth of Miss Catherine Sinclair's Journey of Life (Run and Read Library, Vol. LXII.); a second of the Dean of Westminster's (Mr. Trench's) On Some Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries (J. W. Parker and Son); a third of Mrs. Trollope's Father Eustace (Knight and Son).

AMERICA.—The writings of Miss Parr ("Holme Lee") are gaining popularity in America with considerable rapidity. "Kathie Brande" and "Sylvan Holt's Daughter" have been republished by Messrs. Harper and Brothers; and "Hawksview" and "Against Wind and Tide" by Messrs. W. A. Townsend and Co., who announce the fourth thousand of the latter work. Messrs. Townsend also announce that they intend to republish "Maude Talbot," "Gilbert Massenger," and "Thorney Hall."

THE VALUE set upon the copyrights of the works of the late Mr. Goodrich (Peter Parley) is not less than the large sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

EARLY RECORDS OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.—A committee of the New England Historico-Genealogical Society has petitioned the City Government of Boston to allow the publication (under the auspices of the society) of the civic records, from the settlement of the town up to the year 1700. Such a work could not fail to meet with a warm reception from all historical scholars in America, as Boston's early records are intimately connected with all that is of most interest in American history.

MESSRS. DERBY AND JACKSON have brought out what they style in their advertisements "a new and intensely interesting historical novel, entitled 'Margaret Moncrieffe.'" Its chief claim to attention is founded upon the fact that it purports to exhibit actual incidents in the life of Aaron Burr, the well-known Revolutionist, and to publish certain interesting and authentic documents (never before brought to light and now copied from the original MSS.), respecting some passages in Revolutionary history.

MESSRS. LIPPINCOTT AND CO. have in the press a collection of the miscellaneous writings of Richard Rush, a public man better known to the last than the present generation, but always deserving to be held in remembrance, as a dignified, honest, and enlightened statesman. It is entitled, "Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous, by the late Richard Rush. Edited by his executors."

AS IS USUAL IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS, poetry as well as biography is pressed into political service. A book of songs, entitled *The Bob-o-link Minstrel*, has been prepared for the present campaign by Mr. George W. Bungay, and is about to be published by Mr. O. Hutchinson, of New York. Should it lead to the election of its favourite, Mr. Lincoln, to the Presidential chair, it will enable its author to say, in a slight paraphrase of the old adage, "Let me but make the ballads of a nation, and it shall go hard but I will make its rulers too."

A RECENT NUMBER of the *New York Illustrated News* contains a portrait and an elaborate biography of Walt Whitman, the poet of "Leaves of Grass."

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS announce that they will publish from early sheets "The Sand-hills of Jutland," by Hans Christian Andersen.

THE VALUE OF CONGRESSIONAL ADVERTISING could not be better exemplified than by a statement of the fact that the work so long and so thoroughly discussed by Congress, "Helper's Impending Crisis of the South," has reached its *one hundred and fortieth thousand.*

AMENITIES OF LITERATURE.—An American journal, having incurred the displeasure of a criticised writer of a book, is visited with a letter. Thereupon the editor prints the letter, to show that the author is not a gentleman—quotes a passage from his book to show that he cannot write tolerably the English language—and concludes by informing him that, though he has, perhaps, the right to be an ass, yet, as an "ungrammatical ass," who thrusts himself before the public, he is an "unconstitutional object."

THE LIBRARIAN OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Mr. Sibley, has long been engaged in collecting and arranging materials for a work to comprise the lives of graduates of that institution, upon the plan of Anthony Wood's well-known biographical work on the University of Oxford. The two centuries and a quarter which have elapsed since the foundation of this oldest of American institutions of learning has furnished her catalogue with a list of illustrious names. Mr. Sibley's work will, no doubt, be one of interest and importance. We observe also that a new edition of the valuable history of Harvard University, by Josiah Quincy, ex-president of the institution, is announced for immediate publication by Messrs. Crosby, Nichols, Lee, and Co.

MR. FRANK MOORE, encouraged by the success which has attended his "Diary of the Revolution," is preparing for the press a more extensive work on the Colonial newspapers. There must be a great deal of curious and interesting matter in these little-known journals, of which, perhaps, not more than half a dozen perfect copies remain. These papers, preserved in our antiquarian and historical societies, are too unwieldy and inconvenient for ordinary readers, and are scarcely ever sought except by the antiquary and historian. Some vigorous pens were wielded during the Colonial period of the country, a selection from the writings of which, in a readable shape, with biographical and historical notes, would be a valuable accession to our literature.—*New York Post.*

ONE OF THE NEW DAILY JOURNALS, recently announced in the city of New York, has issued its prospectus, and is to publish its first number on Thursday the 14th June. It assumes the comprehensive title of "The World," and the following excerpts from its prospectus will serve to indicate its scope: "*The World* has originated in the widely prevalent feeling that the time has come for living Christianity to assert itself in secular journalism more positively than it has yet done, and will adapt itself to that acknowledged want. Neither assuming nor seeking to be a preacher of religious doctrine, it will yet recognise, in all its judgments upon the practical affairs of life, the authority and efficacy of Christian principles. Its capital has been supplied by members of various religious denominations, and it will do its work without bias, on the common ground of the great primal Christian truths," &c. &c. One of the chief editors of this new journal is Mr. Richard Grant White, the eminent Shakespearian critic.

A NEW VOLUME has just been issued of the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," and presenting several interesting features. Among others which are noteworthy is a full report of the proceedings of the society at the special meeting held on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, at the house of the celebrated poet, Mr. Henry W. Longfellow. This house is well known as having been the Revolutionary quarters of Washington and his staff, during the encampment of the American army at Cambridge. At the same meeting were read many interesting papers relating to the Revolution. The *Boston Journal* says of the further contents of the volume: "The account which Mr. Everett gave, at the meeting of the society in June 1858, of the preparation and delivery of his discourse on the Character of Washington, will be found in this volume. At that time he had repeated the oration eighty-two times, and the net receipts for the benefit of the fund was a trifle over 37,000dols. Subsequently to this period, however, the labours of Mr. Everett were even more successful. A statement made by Everett, May 19, 1859, shows that the sum paid over to the treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association to that period as the net proceeds of the Washington lecture was 53,398dols. 81c., and 3343dols. 44c. remained in the hands of the trustees. Besides this there had been obtained through Mr. Everett's exertions, including the sum paid by Mr. Bonner of the *Ledger*, an amount sufficient to swell the aggregate results of Mr. Everett's efforts to 68,163dols. 56c. This volume also contains the paper read by Hon. Emory Washburn on the transfer of the Colony Charter of 1648 from England to Massachusetts; the proceedings of the meeting in memory of Wm. H. Prescott; an account of the valuable papers of Major-General Heath, of revolutionary memory, which were presented to the society by Amos A. Lawrence; Mr. Willard's paper on 'Naturalisation in the American Colonies,' and other valuable documents. The activity of the Massachusetts Historical Society is above all praise. No other society in the Union has contributed so much to the history of the country, or gives greater promise for the future. The new volumes, published with the Appleton fund, are beautifully printed and bound, and reflect much credit upon the Publishing Committee, Messrs. George Livermore and George Ticknor, as well for the judicious selection of the contents as for their attractive general appearance."

BOOKSELLING, &C. IN PHILADELPHIA. — The *Philadelphia Manufacturers' Gazette* gives the following statistical paragraph respecting the trade of that city in books and kindred matters: "The advantages of Philadelphia as a distributing point are perhaps in no particular more strikingly illustrated than in the sale of books. Fewer miscellaneous books are published here than to the eastward, and yet Philadelphia has what is believed to be the most extensive bookselling and stationery house in the world. During the busy season this single house often sends out more than ten tons of paper per day. Nine-tenths of the medical books issued in the United States are published in Philadelphia, while in law books, religious books, school books, and other standard literature, the publishers of this city take a leading rank. The capital invested in the business is stated at 2,500,000dols., and the value of the books published annually at 3,690,000dols. There are twelve newspapers published daily, over forty weekly, and about fifty periodicals, including four literary magazines. There are four type foundries, having a capital invested of 500,000dols., and producing annually 420,000dols.; seven stereotype foundries, employing one hundred and eighty hands, and having a capital invested of 150,000dols. There are about eighty printing offices, employing from three to one hundred persons each; sixty book-binderies and blank book manufactories, producing annually a value of 1,210,000dols., and furnishing employment to seventeen hundred persons, male and female; engravers of all kinds, and lithographers, whose work has attracted marked attention in England, manufacturers of marble-paper, maps, printing inks, stationery, &c. There are nine paper mills in the city, producing annually 1,250,000dols., besides thirty-five houses for the sale of paper. The annual product of the book manufacture and its kindred branches is stated at 5,593,000dols."

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of Bancroft's History, recently issued by Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co., seems to be one of extraordinary interest. "It comprises," says the publishers' advertisement, "the period extending from the battle of Bunker's Hill to the signing of the Declaration of Independence on the 2nd August, and includes, among other things, the siege of Boston, the negotiation of England with Russia for troops, written from papers from the archives of England and France, including letters of George III. and of the Empress Catherine; the invasion of Canada, from private letters and papers of Gen. Montgomery and his family; the movements of France and Spain, from very copious documents obtained in France and Madrid; the disinclination of Turgot to the war; the revolution in the French Cabinet; the proceedings of Congress, in part from unpublished private journals by the members; the insurrection in North Carolina, from very full unpublished contemporary accounts; the purchase of German troops, from the fullest collection of papers, with letters of George III. and the German Princes, ministers, and agents; the hesitancy of the Central Colonies; the movements for taking up Independent Governments, the Virginia Declaration of the Rights of Man; the battle of Sullivan's Island, in part from new materials; the Resolution of Independence; the Declaration of Independence; the signing the Declaration. This mass of manuscript materials collected for this volume is very complete, and unfolds the origin and progress of every important measure, tracing the progress of the revolution completely, in reference to every part of the United States, and presenting the subject also in its relation to the history of the world during the period of its progress." This volume, the eighth of the whole work, is also the second of the History of the Revolution. The same publishers have issued a "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," by James Savage. This work catalogues three generations of the settlers who repaired to New England previously to the year 1692.

AMERICAN QUARTERLIES.—The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* furnishes to its readers a list of the American quarterlies, prefacing it with the assertion that "not one man in fifty thousand knows that there are half the number of periodicals of the highest and heaviest order in America that are actually in existence." It then proceeds to name fifteen quarterlies, all of which but two are strictly religious, and edited, with scarcely an exception, by clergymen, as the organs of different communions. The *Bulletin* finds in this a significant intimation of the weakness of literature *per se* in America. It says: "Literature must be held up either by politics or religion, and come in incidentally. It is only a fifth-rate power in America, coming, in the enumeration of ruling

forces, after *money, fashion, politics*, and *religion*. Poor *art* has not a solitary quarterly, while *science* claims one only. Amongst the declamations of demagogues of the mischief done by religion and its ministers, it might be well enough to look occasionally at statistics like these. The impression will be the same if we examine our colleges, viz., *that the life of the higher education and culture of the country comes from its religion*." Since the publication of the list three new quarterlies have been started, two of them purely literary, and the third politico-literary. The *University Quarterly* and the *National Quarterly* we have already alluded to. The latter has just made its appearance with an opening number of distinguished mediocrity. The third new one is entitled *The Plantation*, and is a Southern periodical of most malignant type. Its scope is not circumscribed, as the following quotation from the editorial salutatory will show: "We hope and expect to make the *Plantation* as powerful in the formation of public opinion throughout the civilised world as is the *Edinburgh Quarterly* or *Blackwood's*." The editor has great fears that the Union cannot long continue, and does not indicate that the aim of the *Plantation* will be to cement it. If its term of life be gauged by the probable duration of the *Plantation*, we fear it will indeed be short.

AT A LATE MEETING of a Quaker association held in Newport, Rhode Island, a poem was read, written by John G. Whittier, the well-known poet. In the poem occurred the following lines, in allusion to the late Lord Macaulay:

He who lies where the minster's groin'd arches curve down,
To the tomb-crowded transept of England's renown,
The glorious essayist, by genius enthroned,
Whose pen as a sceptre the muses all own'd—

Who through the world's pantheon walk'd in his pride,
Setting new statues up, thrusting old ones aside,
And in fiction the pencils of history dipp'd,
To gild o'er or blacken each saint in his crypt—

How vainly he labour'd to sully with blame
The white bust of Penn, in the niche of his fame!
Self-will is self-wounding, perversity blind;
On himself fell the stain for the Quaker design'd!

For the sake of his true-hearted father before him;
For the sake of the dear Quaker mother that bore him;
For the sake of his gifts, and the works that outlive him,
And his brave words for freedom, we freely forgive him!

which is very kind of Mr. Whittier and the Newport Quakers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF PUBLICATIONS IN THE AMERICAN PRESS:

Sheldon and Co.

Strength in Weakness. By Mrs. T. Geldart.

W. F. Draper.

The Church and Science; or, the True Theory of "the Six Days of Creation," as rediscovered by Prof. Lewis.

Harper and Brothers.

The Portent. From early sheets.
Studies in Animal Life. By George H. Lewes. From early sheets.
Young Benjamin Franklin. By H. Mayhew. From early sheets.

D. Appleton and Co.

Faraday's Lectures on Physical Forces.
Autobiographical Recollections. By Leslie.
Dr. Wolfe's Travels. Vol. I.
Dr. Winslow on Obscure Diseases of the Brain.
The Sandhills of Jutland. By Hans Andersen.
Miller's Elements of Chemistry.
Prichard's Epistles of the New Testament.
The Life of Our Lord Historically Considered. By Rev. C. J. Ellicott.
The Words and Works of our Blessed Lord.
Buckle's Civilisation. Vol. II.

Crosby, Nichols, Lee, and Co.

The History of Harvard University. By Josiah Quincy, LL.D. New edition.

Rudd and Carleton.

A New Work by the Author of Buckland's "Curiosities of Natural History."
A Life of Robert Peel. By Sir Lawrence Peel.
The Life of Abraham Lincoln. 12mo.

E. P. Dutton and Co.

The Rock of Ages. By Edward Henry Bickersteth, M.A. With an Introduction by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D.
Lyra Domestica. Translated from the Psalter and Harp of C. J. P. Spitta, by Richard Massie.

Lindsay and Blakiston.

The Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare. By John Charles Bucknill, M.D.

Prot. Epis. Book Society.

Words of Jesus.
Faithful Promiser.
Mind of Jesus.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, for the week ending Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

ORIGINAL.

ADAMS—A South Side View of Slavery. By Nehemiah Adams, D.D. New edit. Boston: Ticknor and Fields
ABBOTT—History of Genghis Khan. By Jacob Abbott. New York: Harper and Brothers
BARTLETT—The Life and Public Services of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln. By D. W. Bartlett, Washington Correspondent of the *New York Post* and *Independent*. New York: H. Dayton
BURDETT—Margaret Moncrieffe, the First Love of Aaron Burr: an Historical Novel. By Charles Burdett. New York: Derby and Jackson
DAVIES—Elements of Analytical Geometry. By Charles Davies, LL.D., Professor of Higher Mathematics, Columbia College. New York: A. S. Barnes and Burr
FERNOLD—A New Age for the New Church, with some notice of the authority of Swedenborg. By Woodbury M. Fernold. New York: New Church Publishing Association
GARRATT—The Medical Uses of Electricity for Nervous Diseases. By Alfred C. Garratt, M.D. Boston: Ticknor and Fields
HOUGH—A History of Lewis County, in the State of New York. By F. B. Hough. Albany: Munsell and Rowland
HUNTINGTON—Home and College. By F. D. Huntington, D.D. Boston: Crosby, Nichols, Lee, and Co
LEWIS—A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By Enoch Lewis. New York: Uriah Hunt and Son
LINCOLN—Life of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Republican candidate for the Presidency. New York: A. B. Burdick
PENHALLOW—The History of the Wars of New England with the Eastern Indians. By Samuel Penhallow, Esq. Cincinnati: W. Dodge
RICHARDS—Appleton's Illustrated Handbook of American Travel. By T. Addison Richards. 2 parts. New and revised edit. New York: D. Appleton and Co
ROBERTS—Handbook of Artillery (Army and Militia). By Capt. Joseph Roberts, 4th Regiment Artillery, United States Army. New York: D. Van Nostrand
SLAUGHTER—Man and Woman; or, Why are so many more Women than Men Christians? By the Rev. Philip Slaughter, Rector of Galway Church, Culpepper County, Va. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co
STEWART—Writings and Speeches of Alvan Stewart on Slavery. Edited by Luther Rawdon Marsh. New York: A. B. Burdick

REPRINTS AND TRANSLATIONS.

CICERO on Oratory and Orators. Translated and Edited by J. S. Watson. New York: Harper and Brothers
DE LIEFDE—The Signet Ring and other Gems. From the Dutch of Rev J. de Liefde. Boston: Gould and Lincoln. New York: Sheldon and Co
GREY—The Little Beauty. By Mrs Grey. 1dol. 25c. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson and Brothers
LEE—Hawksview. By Holme Lee. 1dol. New York: W. A. Townsend and Co
LEWES—The Physiology of Common Life. By George Henry Lewes. 2dols. New York: D. Appleton and Co
MEREDITH—Lucille. By Owen Meredith, author of "The Wanderer. Boston: Ticknor and Fields
WOOD—Danesbury House. By Mrs Henry Wood. 60c. New York: Harper and Brothers

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

[Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By Mr. LOWNE, 13, New Broad-street.

The *Times*, or *Morning Chronicle*, from July 1824 to June 1825.

By C. HINDLEY, Brighton.

Haverfield's (J. T.) Sermons on Doctrine and Practice, 2 vols. post 8vo. Vol. I. 1838.
Mother Shipton's Prophecies.
Moore's (T.) Poetical Works, 10 vols. post 8vo. Vols. I., VI., VII., X.. green cloth.
Hone's (W.) Every-day Book, 8vo. Vol. I. 1826.
Pearson (Dr. J.) on the Creed, 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. Oxford, 1797.

By J. STAINTON, Lincoln.

Lever's Davenport Dunn, Parts XX. to end.
Thackeray's Virginians, Parts.
Knight's Cabinet Edition of Shakspeare, Vols. I., VI., VIII., XI., XII.
London Catalogue of Books, to 1859.
Adam Bede, 2 vols.
Bleak House, 2 vols.
Orr's Gallery of Nature, Part X.
Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book. Folio. Blackie.
The Imperial Cyclopædia of Machinery. W. Johnson.

By Mr. EDWARD CLULOW, 36, Victoria-street, Derby.

Foote's Law of Highways. Last Edition preferred.

TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.]

BANKRUPTCIES. — Joseph Holland and Samuel Henry Holland, Birmingham, printers and paper-dealers, July 2, 30, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Off. assignee, Mr. Kinnear, Birmingham; sol. Mr. Hawkes, Birmingham.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Monday, July 2, and following day, the remainder of the library of the late Sir George Staunton.

By THE SAME, on Wednesday, July 4, and two following days, the library of F. Sargent, Esq. Also, a selection of choice books from the library of a gentleman. Also, a portion of the library of a clergyman; and the library of the late Rev. Dr. Steinkopf.

By MESSRS. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, at 47, Leicester-square, on Monday, July 2, and two following days, the stock of Mr. Z. T. Purday, of 45, High Holborn.

By THE SAME, on Thursday, July 5, a large collection of books, removed from Bayswater.

By THE SAME, on Friday, July 6, and following day, the library of a gentleman, removed from Warwickshire.

REPORT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEBY and JOHN WILKINSON, on Wednesday, 20th June, and following day, a collection of books and manuscripts, the extraordinary value of which is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the two days' sale realised the sum of 4124*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*! Although in this department of the CRITIC it is with printed works that we have chiefly to deal, we cannot resist the temptation of citing some of the more interesting lots of MSS. disposed of. Among them were the following:—

Biblia Sacra Latina. Manuscript on pure vellum, very distinctly written by an Italian Scribe at the end of the thirteenth or quite in the early part of the fourteenth century, with numerous illuminated capitals, in beautiful preservation, in old red morocco, g. e., having the sides covered with the large arms of Cardinal Innocenzo Cibo stamped in gold. Sæc. xiii.-xiv. (circa 1300.) 12*l.* 12*s.*

Ciceronis (M. T.) de Oratore ad Quintum Fratrem Libri expliciunt, Scripti per me Petrum Suuilden Leodien. Dyoc. Anno a nativitate domini mccccl viii. tempore potestatorie Venerabilis ac egregii viri domini Antonii de Campanatiis Juris civilis doctoris famosissimi tunc t'pis co'is Medicine potestatis clarissimi. 12*l.* 10*s.*

Horæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Secundum Usum Sarum, cum Calendario. Magnificent manuscript on vellum, by an English Scribe, and remarkable for the beauty of the fifty-six miniature paintings (including a full-length portrait of Henry VI., Henry VII. and his family in prayer, Archbishop Becket, St. Ninian, &c.), having also the exquisite borders and the numerous splendidly-illuminated capitals all executed in gold and colours in the best style of English art, red velvet, g. e. Sæc. xv.-xvi. For an English collector this splendid volume presents extraordinary attractions, not only as a work of English art, but also as a memorial of the Monarch whose iron will, when he himself became Protestant, swept from every church in the land this ancient Service Book, and condemned all the copies thereof that could be discovered to be destroyed as relics of superstitious rites. In this beautiful work of art some of the prayers and several of the rubrics are in English, and the calendar is perhaps the most perfect for its enumeration of British and Irish Saints. 84*l.*

Horatii Carmina, cum Commentario et Glossis. Manuscript on vellum, with elegantly-scrolled capitals in red ink, russia, in case. Sæc. xi.-xii. A very valuable manuscript in the autograph of no mean scholar who has enriched the text with marginal commentaries, and added interlineary glosses to most of the poems. It exhibits a remarkably pure text, the readings being generally those adopted in the best editions; but a careful collation would still afford some valuable gleanings to a new editor. 88*l.*

Isaaci, Magnæ Urbis Niniveæ Episcopi Patriarchæ Hierosolymæ et totius Palestinæ, Sermones XC, Græce, adornati a Patricio et Abraamio Monachis S. Sabæ Monasterii. Valuable manuscript on Bombyx paper, in beautifully-written Greek characters, in the original oak boards. Sæc. xii.-xiii. This highly-interesting volume contains ninety Sermons by Isaac the Ninevite, Patriarch of Jerusalem, who flourished about A.D. 548, translated into Greek from the Syriac by the two Monks named above, of which thirty-seven have never been edited. 11*l.* 11*s.*

Andali de Nigro de Janua Introductorium ad Judicia Astrologiæ. Unpublished manuscript on vellum, with very curious paintings of the Signs of the Zodiac and Arabic numerals. Sæc. xiv. 11*l.* 10*s.*

Antiphonarium Cum Notis Musicis. Manuscript on vellum, with illuminated capitals, having musical notes written in Neuma or Neumes (without staves), red morocco. Sæc. xi. This venerable and highly-interesting relic of antiquity is similar in character to the Graduale (No. 154 of present Catalogue), bearing date of 1071, and probably came from the same Church. For the history of Sacred music this is one of the most important volumes, as in the Antiphonarium are preserved those magnificent chants which the Venerable Bede was so anxious to introduce into our cathedrals, and which admirers of solemn grandeur consider were no way improved when Guido d'Arezzo introduced, in this same century, his newly-invented system of sol-fa-ing. 17*l.*

Biblia Sacra Latina, 2 vols. Manuscript on vellum, in a large hand, half russia. Sæc. xi.—xii. This truly important Manuscript, formerly in the Convent of St. Cecilia, in Transtevere, was only very partially collated for his "Variæ Lectiones" (published at Rome in 1860, and where a facsimile is given) by the Barnabite C. Vercellone, and we have his authority for stating "il Manoscritto e giudicato per merito di Antichita e di sicura Lezione il secondo Codice Biblico che Roma conservi dopo il famoso Codice del Monastero Ostiense di S. Paolo che si attribuisce alla Eta di Carlo Magno." He considers it to belong to the Revision by Alcuin ("Textus ad Recensionem

Alcuinam pertinet," see his "Variæ Lectionis," p. 91, No. 19). Unfortunately, as is generally the case with our oldest Bibles, it is not quite perfect, but, notwithstanding its imperfections, it must ever be regarded as one of the most precious relics of antiquity, not only for its caligraphy, but also for the pureness of its text. 134*l.*

Biblia Latina (Gen. xxxv. 11, usque ad 4 Reg. xviii. 27). Manuscript on vellum, in the original oak boards, covered with stamped leather. Sæc. xii. This important and valuable manuscript is that cited by C. Vercellone in his "Variæ Lectiones Vulgatæ Latinæ Bibliorum Editionis" as Codex U. It belongs to what is usually termed the "Recensio Alcuina," with which it generally agrees, but exhibits some few important readings not to be found therein. 24*l.*

Blondi Flavii Triumphantis Romæ Libri X. A magnificent manuscript on pure vellum, the first page adorned with an exquisite miniature of Blondi, the author. Sæc. xvi. *in principio.* 70*l.*

Cademosto (G.) Herbario con diligente Investigatione de componere Herbe et Fructi et ponere la lor qualitate et proprietate, 2 vols. Manuscript on paper, with numerous very accurate drawings of plants and some very curious costumes of persons employed in obtaining, selling, or preparing for the table vegetables and viands of various descriptions, all in colours. Sæc. xv. This extremely curious work is probably one of the most interesting herbals ever offered for sale, and, as a specimen of the scientific Italian language of the period, of great value. The scarcity of early Italian herbals in MS. is so great that Marsand could only point out a single one, and throughout the voluminous catalogue of the Medicean MSS. by Bandini we search in vain for another. As a specimen of early art this is undoubtedly most interesting, but it is also for botanists and lexicographers most curious, as furnishing the vulgar nomenclature of the then known edibles, amongst which the pheasant appears to have borne off the palm.

Calila-wa-dimna. Das Buch der Weiszheit der alten Weisen der Geschlecht der Welt (Fabeln dem Bidpai oder Pilpay zugeschrieben obgleich wirklich von Vishnu-Sarma, und übersetzt von Eberhard I., Herzog zu Würtemberg, selbst oder doch auf dessen Befehl). Magnificent manuscript on vellum, with 132 beautiful drawings in colours, mostly the size of the page, in illustration of the fables, executed by a first-rate German master, probably the famous Israel von Mecheln the Elder, whose style they closely resemble. Red morocco, gilt edges, with brass clasps, shaped like gauntlets. Sæc. xv. This superb and highly-interesting manuscript, written by a German Scribe, with elegantly-executed flourished capitals, seems to have been executed as a bridal gift to the celebrated Margaret of Austria, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, so renowned for her sorrows, and for the firmness of her character, at the time of her betrothal to the Dauphin of France, afterwards Charles VIII. This exquisite volume excited the admiration both of Overbeke and Cornelius, than whom better judges of art probably do not exist, the latter estimating it at a most fabulous price. 280*l.*

Cassiodori Viri Spectabilis Libri XII. Variarum. A magnificent manuscript on pure vellum, with illuminated capitals, executed for Pope Leo X. Cassiodorus (if we except the last Book of the Epistles of Pliny and Symmachus) was the earliest collector of Royal letters and State papers, which he has handed down to us in these twelve books of "Variarum." A new and improved edition of this highly interesting collection would be a most acceptable boon to the historical student. 62*l.*

Ciceronis (M. T.) Epistolarum ad Familiares Libri XVI. Beautiful manuscript on vellum by an Italian Scribe; in the original oak boards, covered with leather, and elegantly blind tooled; from the library of Pope Leo X., to whom it was probably a present from the original owner. Sæc. xv. (1442). 76*l.*

Dante (Alighieri) La Divina Commedia. Pucci (Anton.) Capitolo della Nobilta di Fiorenza. Pietro, Figlivolo di Dante, Capitolo sopra tota la Commedia. Busone da Gubbio Capitolo sopra tota la Commedia. Manuscript on paper, with the initial letter and the arms of the original owner (a griffin rampant, gules, on a field, azure), illuminated in gold and colours. Sæc. xv. (1465). This truly important and valuable manuscript was formerly in the Albani Collection, and has the following colophon: "Explicit liber Illustrissimi poete Dantis Aligerii florentini Scriptus p. me Johanem antonium taranensem in Castro Stronconi Anno dni Mill'o ccccIxv. Laus deo." It seems to have been most carefully corrected throughout by a scholar of the fifteenth century, who has added marginal notes and occasional interlineary glosses. As a specimen of these notes, the following arithmetical sum (similar to the nails in the horse-shoe) may serve as a sample: "Volens auctor describere multitudinem scintillarum et angelorum splendentium comperat ipsam multitudinem duplicatione et multiplicatione scaccorum hoc modo pone in primo scaccho unum in secundo duos in tertio quatuor in quarto octo in quinto sexdecim in 6 32, et ita duplicando usque ad ultimum scacchum qui numerus facit 78446744073700991612," &c. The rarity of finding good manuscripts of the great Italian Bard is hourly increasing, as on the dispersion of the great private collections of Italian families they have almost invariably with the greatest wisdom been secured for some one or other of the public libraries. 65*l.*

Ephrem Syri Opera, Græce. Manuscript on vellum in a large clear hand, with very few contractions, and having the initial letters and headings in red, half russia. Sæc. x-xi. This important and valuable manuscript, written at the end of the tenth or very early in the eleventh century deserves great attention, more especially for its presenting an early and very accurate text never collated by Assemanni, who spared neither expense nor trouble to obtain the various readings of all known manuscripts. 52*l.*

Graduale, cum Notis Musicis. Manuscript on vellum, red morocco, gilt and painted edges. Sæc. xi. (1071). One of the most important manuscripts of the Graduale ever offered for sale, and presenting us the real Gregorian Chant, written in Neuma or Neumes (the old style employed before the discovery of Guido d'Arezzo, in the same century of using staves), as chanted by the priests since the days of Gregory the Great, who about the year 600 sent Pietro Maestro (or first singer of St. Peter's) to introduce it into England. It is written in Carlovingian and rustic characters, with very elegant ornamented capitals in the usual style of the time, and was executed in the time of Pope Alexander II., namely 20th May, 1071. 80*l.*

Officium Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, secundum Consuetudinem Romane curie, cum Calendario. Officium Mortuorum, septem Psalmi Penitentiales. Officium Sacratissime Passionis Domini Jesu. Officium Beatissime Crucis. Manuscript on vellum, exquisitely written, having the capitals alternately in gold and colours, with the rubrics in red. Sæc. xiv. A splendid and rare work of the Florentine School, of the highest quality, with illuminations remarkable for exquisite beauty of design and brilliant colouring. 170*l.*

Testamentum Novum, Latine, cum Calendario. Manuscript on vellum, with elegant capital letters illuminated in gold and colours in the earliest style of Italian art, written at Milan at various dates between 1200 and 1204, with the name of the patron and scribe. Sæc. xii-xiii. (1200-4) A most important manuscript, containing many very valuable various readings, written in a beautiful clear hand. 65*l.*

Leone X. Statistica della Citta di Roma nel Tempo di Leone X. scritta da Jacopo Hellini. Cotemporary manuscript on paper, in the autograph of Jacopo Hellini, in the original stamped morocco binding. Sæc. xvi. This original census of the population of Rome is almost invaluable for the statist, the historian, the genealogist, and the antiquarian. Written at a time when the population did not exceed forty-six thousand and odd souls, it is clear that the "Jacopo Hellini, lo quale a scripto presente libro" (see last line of reverse of folio 160) must have lived in the early part of Leo's pontificate, for the number of inhabitants towards the end of the Pope's life had increased most considerably and nearly doubled itself. This document gives us the name of the head of each family with the number of the household, showing the magnificence of the Court of Rome at that period. The addition of the occupation of each person renders this document most interesting, especially for a history of art, for here we have recorded the names of the Miniatori and other artists employed by Leo and his court. Some of the additions are curious, and amongst others that of "Putana" appears appended to the names of females. 19*l.*

Petrarca (F.) Rime e Triumphi. Splendid manuscript on vellum, with numerous capital letters richly illuminated in gold and colours, and adorned with three very elegant miniatures, each surrounded by painted borders heightened with gold. In the original morocco binding, with richly gilt sides (but rebacked), gilt gaufré edges. Sæc. xv. (1451). This beautiful volume rivals in splendour the celebrated manuscript formerly belonging to M. Libri which sold at these rooms last year for 250*l.* 115*l.*

Psalterium et alia Cantica Biblica, Æthiopice. Most valuable manuscript on vellum, written in a beautiful hand. Sæc. xv. The great rarity of Æthiopic Manuscripts is too well known to require any comment. This valuable codex is one of the finest ever offered for sale. 12*l.* 5*s.*

Tasso (Torquato) Rime. Original manuscript on paper, with dedication alli Signore Principessi di Ferrara dated "Di Sta Anna il di po. Maggio 1580 di V. Eccri. Illlmi. Servitor Affmo. Torquato Tasso. Sæc. xvi. 15*l.* 15*s.*

Terentii Comœdiæ, cum notis marginalibus et Glossis. Palimpsest manuscript on vellum, with curious illuminated capitals. Sæc. xiv. This important and valuable manuscript is written like prose, without any distinction of verses, most of the leaves being Palimpsest, and the erased MS. (apparently a grammatical treatise and a poem) being visible in many places. It presents a remarkably pure text, and is apparently a transcript of an older codex, with short argumenta totally unknown to editors. It has apparently never been collated, as it presents numerous various readings not mentioned in Valpy's Variorum edition. To a new editor a collation of this ancient and important Codex might prove most valuable. Vos valete & plaudite Ego Caliopius recensui. Terentii Afri Phormio explicit ihv. grās: Amen. After which follows a drawing of a tongue through a Cane-bridle with the motto Parles de Vois. This manuscript is also most interesting to scholars generally, as in all probability the erased work, if it can be recovered will turn out to be a production of much greater value than even the Terence. 24*l.*

Innocentii XI. (S. D. N. Papæ) Epistolæ ad Principes Viros et alios Annis Pontificatus sui I—VII. Mario Spinula Secretario, 7 vols. in 4. Manuscript on very pure vellum, being either the original Official Letter Book, or a transcript of it for the Pope's own use containing copies of every official letter forwarded during the Papacy of Innocent XI. Sæc. xvii. (1676-83) The Pope's own copy of his correspondence in a beautiful caligraphy, and a manuscript of the greatest historical importance. Amongst these letters are to be found those addressed to Mary, Duchess of York (wife of James II.), Catherine, Queen of England, James, Duke of York (James II.), Francis, Bishop of Quebec, &c. which throw much light on the attempts subsequently made by James II. to reconcile England with Rome. 105*l.*

Josephi (Flavii) Historia de Captivitate Judeorum et Eversa Hierosolyma ab Rufino aquileiensi Presbytero in Latinum linguam conversa. Manuscript on vellum, with name of scribe and date, beautifully written. Sæc. xv. (1492). In the original red morocco, gilt gaufré edges, the sides richly ornamented with gold tooling, and having the arms of the Cardinal de Medicis, afterwards Pope Leo X. painted as centre ornaments. 240*l.*

Tasso (Torquato) Torismondo, Tragedia. Undoubted autograph manuscript of Italy's great poet, in vellum, with the arms of Cardinal Alderano Cibo painted on the cover. Sæc. xvi. This highly interesting and most valuable relic of the Italian bard, filled with his numerous alterations and corrections, consists of 82 leaves, and is in perfect preservation. 86*l.*

We now proceed to give some of the book-lots disposed of at this most interesting sale:

Anthologia Græca. First Aldine edition, very rare. Venetiis, in Ædibus Aldi, 1503. 5*l.*

Fizerberti (N.) de Antiquitate et Continuatione Catholicæ Religionis in Anglia et de Alani Cardinalis Vita Libellus. Very rare. Romæ, 1608. Fierberti (N.) Oxoniensis in Anglia Academiæ Descriptio. Extremely rare. Ib. 1602. Fine copy in limp vellum. In 1 vol. Both by Nicholas Fitz-Herbert (the grandson of the celebrated lawyer Sir Anthony Fitz-Herbert and intimate friend of Cardinal Allen) who went into voluntary exile on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and was drowned at Florence in 1612, where the English Benedictines erected a monument to his memory. 3*l.* 8*s.*

Frobisher. La Navigation du Capitaine Martin Forbisher Anglois es Regions de West and Nordwest en l'année mdlxxvii. Very scarce, fine copy. Pour Anthoine Chuppin, 1578. This French version, with a preface by N. Pithou Sieur de Cham-Gobert, is even rarer than the English original, which sold for 13*l.* in Inglis's sale. 16*l.* 16*s.*

Lucretius (cura Aldi Pii editus). Venetiis, Aldus, 1515. 10*l.* 15*s.*

Paesi novamente retrovati et nuovo Mondo da Alberico Veputio Florentino intitolato. Extremely rare, but wanting title and table, sold therefore not subject to collation. Vicentia, 1507. This collection of voyages according to Count Baldelli, was compiled by Alessandro Zorsi, one of the ablest Geographers of his time, and who was in possession of a map of the discoveries made by Christopher Columbus traced in 1505 by Bartholomew Columbus. A copy sold for 15*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* in Sir Mark Sykes's sale. 10*l.*

Vesputii (Americi) Quattuor Navigationes. Extremely rare, in the original binding. Deodatæ, G. Lud. 1507. Prefixed is the treatise "Casmographiæ Introductio," wanting all before A ii. The voyages of Vespucci are perfect. 8*l.*

Breve Relatione d'alcune Missioni de' PP. della Compagnia di Giesu nella Nuova Francia del P. Francesco Gioseppe Bressani della medesima Compagnia. Extremely rare, but wormed and mended in the margins. Macerata, 1653. One of the rarest of the books on Canada, for which repeated advertisements have appeared. 9*l.* 10*s.*

Angeletti (A.) Vita et Miracula S. Canuti Regis Daniæ. Extremely rare, unknown to Lowndes and all other Bibliographers. Romæ, 1667. Cardinal Altieris copy. 7*l.* 15*s.*

Ariosto (L.) Orlando Furioso di Ludovico Ariosto. Extremely rare, large copy. Vinegia, per Nicolo d'Aristotile di Ferrara detto Zorpino, 1530. Although this excessively rare edition is noticed by M. Panizzi and Brunet, no copy is cited as having occurred for sale. Even Mr. Grenville, who was indefatigable in procuring every early edition of his favourite Orlando Furioso, was never able to meet with a copy of this, published during Ariosto's residence in Venice, and containing many variations in the text as found in the other two also printed there in the same year. Zoppino was a countryman of the poet, and the presumption is that this edition was superintended by Ariosto himself, who, in all probability, would prefer the Ferrarese printer to his Venetian confrères. 10*l.* 10*s.*

Heures a lusaige de Rōme. Printed on vellum. Par. Gilles Hardouyn, (1516). 51*l.*

Bembo (Pietro) Prose nelle quali si ragiona della volgar Lingua, first edition. Very rare. Vinegia per Giouan Tacuino, 1525. A magnificent specimen of the library of the celebrated collector, Mecenate the Pope's physician. Mecenate's books are considered by amateurs the *ne plus ultra* of the bibliopegistic art during the sixteenth century. 88*l.*

Breviarum juxta ritum Romanæ Curiæ, cum Psalterio. Beautifully printed on very delicate and exceedingly pure vellum. 240*l.*

Danthe Alighieri, Comedia col Comento di Christophoro Landino. An extraordinarily large and fine copy of this first edition of Landino's Commentary. Firenze, per Nicholo di Lorenzo della Magna, 1481. 14*l.* 14*s.*

Erasmi (D.) Adagiorum Opus. Fine copy, ruled. Lugduni, 1550. A magnificent specimen of contemporary binding. 91*l.*

Missale Monasticum secundum Consuetudinem Ordinis Vallisumbrosæ, cum Calendario. Beautifully printed on vellum in semi-Gothic Letter (the Rubrics in red), with the numerous elegant engravings on wood uncoloured, and Musical Notes. Extremely rare, old red morocco. Venetiis, L. A. Giunta, 1503. In addition to this work being the most splendid production emanating from the Giunta Press, and of the greatest rarity, whether printed on vellum or even on paper, the existence of the edition having been totally unknown to Bandini the historian of these celebrated printers, this copy is invaluable on account of its having belonged to the celebrated Saint Charles Borromeo, and has at end, entirely in his autograph, Manuscript Prayers, &c. A similar copy sold for 78*l.* 15*s.* in Sir Mark Sykes's sale. 120*l.*

Pococke (R.) Description of the East, and some other Countries, 2 vols. plates. London, 1743-45. 10*l.*

BY THE SAME, on Friday the 22nd of June and following days, a select portion of the library of a gentleman leaving London; comprising important specimens of early typography. The sale realised upwards of 800*l.* The following are some of the items!

Allot (R.) England's Parnassus, or the choysest Flowers of our Moderne Poets, with their Poeticall Comparisons, last leaf of index fac-simile. Rare, large copy. 8vo. N. L. C. B. and T. H. 1600. 2*l.* 12*s.*

Andreini (Gio. Battista) L'Adamo, Sacra Representatione. Very scarce. 4to. Milano, G. Bordoni, 1617. This drama, which is one of the rarest in the whole range of Italian literature, possesses for the English collector an extraordinary interest, as it is the work which is supposed to have suggested to Milton the idea of writing his Paradise Lost. This is the first edition of 1613, in which the first leaves only have been reprinted. 2*l.* 4*s.*

Bernal. Illustrated Catalogue of the Distinguished Collection of Works of Art and Vertu, from the Byzantine period to that of Louis Seize, collected by the late Ralph Bernal, Esq. Large paper, 4to. 1855. 1*l.* 1*s.*

Bettini (Antonio, da Siena) El Monte Sancto Di Dio, with two of the very rare engravings on copper by Baldini. Folio. Florentiæ, Nicolo di Lorenzo, die X Septembris, 1477. The first printed book illustrated with engravings on copper, of excessive rarity. The present copy possesses two of the very rare and interesting engravings (the second and third). The first, second, and fourth leaves, with the first plate, being an admirable fac-simile. 12*l.* 12*s.*

Bewick. Figures of British Land Birds, by Bewick, 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1800. 1*l.* 6*s.*

Block Books. Opera Nova Contemplativa. Figure del Testamento Vecchio. The last Block-book, wood engravings on every page, with the leaf of the Virgin enthroned at the end, fine impressions, nine leaves supplied in fac-simile from the copy in the British Museum. Excessively rare, small 8vo. Vinegia, Giovanni Andrea Vavassore, circa 1510. 4*l.* 8*s.*

Brandt (S.) Navis Stultifera. The Ship of Fooles, translated out of Latin into Englishe by Alex. Barclay. Black letter, fine copy. Folio. John Cawood, 1570. 9*l.* 9*s.*

Breydenbach (B.) Sanctarum Peregrinationum in Montem Syon ad Venerandam Christi Sepulchrum in Jerusalem, Opusculum, illustrated with wood engravings. Gothic letter, first edition, very rare, a fine and tall copy, with the frontispiece and all the folding maps, but portions of some of them are admirable fac-similes. Folio. Moguntiæ, Erhard Reuwich, MCCCCLXXXVI. It is believed that the first instance of "cross hatching" in the art of wood engraving occurred in the frontispiece to this work. 6*l.*

Castell (Ed.) Sol Angliæ oriens Auspiciis Caroli II. Regum gloriosissimi, fine portrait of Charles II. (inlaid). Rare, fine large copy, 4to. 1660. A series of complimentary verses addressed to the King by Castell, in all the languages used in his Polyglott Lexicon. Bindley's copy sold for 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the Towneley for 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* 1*l.* 2*s.*

Charles the First Pictures, &c. Vertue's Catalogue and Description of King Charles the First's capital Collection of Pictures, Limnings, Statues, &c. 1757. Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures, &c., belonging to King James the Second: to which is added, a Catalogue of the Pictures and Drawings in the Closet of the late Queen Caroline. 1758. Catalogue of the curious Collection of Pictures of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham; in which is included the valuable collection of Sir Peter Paul Rubens. 1758. Very scarce, 4to. In one vol. 4*l.*

Chronicon Nurembergense (Auctore Hartmanno Schedel) with upwards of 2000 very spirited wood engravings by M. Wolgemut (the Master of Albert Durer) and W. Pleydenwurff. Gothic letter, first edition. Folio. Nurembergæ, A. Koberger, 1493. 3*l.* 9*s.*

Danse Macabre (La Grande), bound in velvet. Folio. Cy finit las Dāse macabre...nouvellement ainsi composee et imprimee par Guyot Marchant demourant a Paris au grāt hostel du College de Navarre au Champ Gaillart l'an de grace mil quatre cens quatre vingt et unze, le X iour de Avril. This edition, quite unknown to bibliographers, and which was not in the celebrated collection of Mr. Douce, consists of fourteen leaves (signatures *a*, *b*). Every page, with the exception of the last two, contains one large woodcut, in the style of the Speculum, with some Latin sentences, followed by a piece of French poetry in double columns. In the last two pages there are no woodcuts, and the text is not in double columns. With the exception of the first, the woodcuts contain only the forms of men, without any women. This is evidently the edition indirectly designed as the *Danse Macabre des femmes*, published by the same printer, the 2nd of May of the same year, which is described by Brunet (v. II. p. 11), and consists also of fourteen leaves (the same as the edition of 1490), to which, in the copy described by Brunet, are added some small tracts printed the 30th of April of the same year. 17*l.* 5*s.*

Holbein (Hans) Les Simulachres et Historiees Faces de la Mort. Fine wood engravings. First edition, extremely rare, 4to. a Lyon, soubz lescu de Cologne, M.D.XXXVIII. 18*l.*

Daniel (S.) The Whole Workes of S. Daniel, Esquire, in Poetrie. Fine copy, 4to. Nicholas Okes, for Simon Waterson, 1623. The best and most complete edition of the collected works of Daniel. 4*l.* 4*s.*

Davies (John, of Hereford) Wittes Pilgrimage. Very rare, but twenty-two leaves at the end in neat fac-simile, calf, 4to. Jahn Browne, n. d. 2*l.* 15*s.*

De Bry (Theod.) Caracters and Diversitie of Letters used by divers Nations in the World; with Exemplary descriptions of very many strang Alphabets, curiously cutt in brasse, by John Theod. de Bry, deceased. Narc. Luttrell's copy, extremely rare. Oblong 4to. Francfort on the Mayne, 1628. 6*l.* 10*s.*

Dekker (T.) The Magnificent Entertainment given to King James, Queene Anne his Wife, and Henry Frederick the Prince, upon the day of His Majestie's Triumphant Passage (from the Tower) through the Citie of London, being the 15 of March, 4to. 1604. Mr. Rhodes's copy sold for 16*l.* and Mr. Dent's for 8*l.* 8*s.* 4*l.* 4*s.*

Drolleries. Westminster Drollery, or a Choice Collection of the Newest Songs and Poems, both at Court and Theatres, by a Person of Quality. Fine copy, rare, small 8vo. H. Brome, 1674. 5*l.* 5*s.*

Esopi Vita et Fabulæ, Latine, cum versione italica et allegoriis Fr. Tuppi, illustrated with very spirited and curious wood engravings by an Italian artist. Fine copy of this excessively rare volume, beautifully bound in brown morocco, the sides and back inlaid with green and red scroll work in the Grolier style. A most charming specimen of the bibliopegistic skill of M. Capé. Folio. Neapoli, M.CCCC.LXXXV. 23*l.*

Æsopi Appologi, additionibus Sebastiani Brant, with numerous fine wood engravings uncoloured, very large copy in beautiful condition. A very rare edition. Folio. Impressi Basilæ opera et impensis magistri Jacobi de Phortzheim, MDI. 9*l.* 9*s.*

Fletcher (Phineas) The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man. 4to. Cambridge, 1633. 1*l.* 15*s.*

Gascoigne (G.) Pleasauntest Workes Black letter, rare. 4to. Abel Jeffes, 1587. 3*l.* 19*s.*

Herrick (R.) Hesperides. 8vo. 1648. 2*l.* 17*s.*

Hie nach Volget ein buch der kunist dar durch der weltlich mensch mag geystlich werden und der schlecht unverstendig mensch durch geleichnuss zū klarer Verstendtnuss göttlicher Sacrament und grosser gehalm der cristenhait mag gepracht und gefürt werden. Gothic letter, illustrated with extremely curious and spirited wood engravings in the style of the Block Books, of which those of the Song of Solomon at the end are very curious, uncoloured, extremely rare, fine large and clean copy, purple morocco, g. e. 4to. Augspurg, Johannes Bambler, 1477. 14*l.* 18*s.*

Homer, Iliad and Odyssey, translated by Pope, 12 vols. in 6. Duroveray's beautiful edition, with engravings after Fuseli, Singleton, and others. 8vo. 1806-13. 4*l.* 6*s.*

Jubinal (A.) Les Anciennes Tapisseries Historiées. 2 vols. 123 plates. Papier de Chine, oblong folio. Paris, 1838-39. 5*l.*

Marlowe (C.) Hero and Leander; begun by Christopher Marlowe, and finished by George Chapman. Fine copy. 4to. N. Okes for William Leake, 1637. 1*l.* 10*s.*

Ovidii Metamorphoses, cum Raphaelis Regii commentariis et capitulis figuratis decenter appositis, illustrated with numerous beautiful wood engravings by B. Montagna. Very rare, fine copy. Folio. Parmæ, MDV. 9*l.* 15*s.*

Passio Christi. Hie nach volgt ein Loblicher Passion nach dem text der vier Ewangelisten mit der auss Legung der heyligen lerer, Bernhardi, Ansshelmi, Augustini, Jeronimi, Ambrosy, uund ander vil andech tiger lerer die darüber geschriten haben, with numerous wood engravings the size of the page in the style of the Block Books, coloured, gothic letter, fine copy, 4to. Augspurg, Von Anthonio Sorg, 1480. 17*l.*

Heures à la Louenge de Dieu de satres saincte et glorieuse mere et a l'edification de tous bons catholiques, avec un almanach de 1488 à 1508. Gothic letter, printed upon vellum, embellished with the series of larger illustrations of the Life of Christ and other sacred subjects, commencing with a curious one of the Creation illuminated in gold and colours, every page surrounded with woodcut borders, with subjects from the Life of Christ, the Sybils, Saints, &c.; the woodcut at the commencement of the Prayers for the Dead represents Death with a coffin over his shoulder leading off a Pope and other personages. A very rare and curious volume, large 8vo. Anthoine Verard, 1488. 14*l.* 10*s.*

Horæ in laudem Beatissimæ Virginis Mariæ, ad usum Romanum, cum Calendario, illustrated with thirteen beautiful wood engravings the full size of the page, every page surrounded with beautiful woodcut borders of varied and very elegant design, most brilliant impressions, a charming volume, fine large and clean copy, 4to. Parisiis, apud Simonem Colinæum, 1543. Probably the Duc de Rohan's copy. On the recto of M 1 will be found two small woodcut portraits of Francis I. and his Queen. 34*l.*

Prayer (Common) a Series of the Books of, exhibiting the variations that have taken place between 1549 and 1662 (the present version): 1, First Book of Edward VI., 1549; 2, Second Book of Edward VI., 1552; 3, First Book of Queen Elizabeth, 1559; 4, King James's Book, as settled at Hampton Court, 1604; 5, King Charles I. Scotch Book, 1637; 6, King Charles II. Book, as settled at the Savoy Conference, 1662; 7, Victoria, 1844, 7 vols., reprinted in a uniform manner, with a black letter type, by Whittingham, folio. Pickering, 1844. 8*l.*

Psalterium. Novum beate Marie Virginis Psalterium de dulcissimis nove legis mirabilibus divini amoris refertis noviter ad Teucri conteritionem confectum (opus ab Hermanno Nitzschewitz . . . anno 1489 confectum, Imperatori Frid. ex Lunenburch delatum et anno 1492, . . . cesareo sumptu ad imprimendum commissum, nunc et in Zzenna cistirciensis ordinis devoto claustro non sine modico sumptu impressum), Gothic letter, illustrated with very singular zylographic engravings on almost every page, printed within borders, the margins of a few leaves slightly wormed, else a beautiful copy of a most curious volume of extraordinary rarity, 4to. 21*l.*

Primerose (Sir Archibald). The Laws and Acts of the First Parliament of Charles the Second, portrait of the King by Chantry, folio. Edinb. 1661. 1*l.* 10*s.*

Rump; or, an Exact Collection of the Choycest Poems and Songs relating to the Late Times, 8vo. 1662. 2*l.* 4*s.*

Shepheard's Kalender (The), newly Augmented and Corrected, black letter, large copy, folio. Robert Ibbitson, 1656. 4*l.* 14*s.*

Speculum Humanæ Salvationis Latino-Germanicum et Speculum Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis, numerous curious woodcuts in the style of the Block Books, Gothic letter, excessively rare, fine clean and large copy, folio. Sine ulla nota sed Aug. Vind. Typis Guntheri Zainer, circa 1471. This great curiosity is almost as scarce as the celebrated block book known under the same title. Brunet mentions only one copy of it, that in the Bibliothèque Royale of Paris. See also a long description of it in the Libri Catalogue (Aug. 1859). 14*l.* 10*s.*

Taylor. All the Workes of John Taylor, the Water Poet, being sixty-three in number, collected into one volume by the author, with sundry new additions (autograph of Jo. Prideaux), fine clean copy, folio, 1630. 13*l.* 10*s.*

Tewrdanncth. The Perilous Adventures of that famous Hero and Knight Tewrdanncth, a Romance Poem in German (by Melzior Pfinzing), celebrating the Marriage of the Emperor Maximilian with the Princess Mary of Burgundy, illustrated with numerous wood engravings by Hans Scheiffelein, with the index, which is frequently wanting, first edition, a very large copy, measuring about 14⅛ inches by 10⅝, a magnificent volume, folio. Nürnberg durch den Eltern Hannsen Schönsperger (1517). 17*l.*

Wither (G.) Psalmes, translated into Lyrick-Verse, Imprinted in the Netherlands by Cornelius Gerrits van Breughel, 1632—Hymnes and Songs of the Church, first edition, with the Tunes, printed for G. W. 1623, 12mo. Respecting this edition of the Psalms, see in *Gentleman's Magazine*, Feb. 1810, a letter from F. G. Waldron, who supposed his copy unique. 6*l.* 10*s.*

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

ADDISON—Wrongs and their Remedies: being a Treatise on the Law of Torts. By C. G. Addison. Royal 8vo cl 30*s.* V. and R. Stevens and Sons.

BACON, his Writings and his Philosophy. By Geo. L. Craik. New edit corrected. 18mo cl 3*s* 6*d.* R. Griffin and Co

BALFOUR—The Botanist's Companion; or, directions for the use of the microscope, and for the collection and preservation of plants, with a glossary of botanical terms. By Professor Balfour. Cr 8vo cl 2s 6d. A. and C. Black

BALFOUR—"Scrub;" or, the Workhouse Boy's First Start in Life. By Mrs. C. L. Balfour. 12mo swd 6d. S. W. Partridge

BEKE—The Source of the Nile: being a general survey of the branches of that river and its head-streams, &c. By Chas. T. Beke. 8vo cl 6s. Madden

BEVERIDGE—A Comprehensive History of India, Civil, Military, and Social, from the first landing of the English to the suppression of the Sepoy Revolt; including an outline of the early history of Hindoostan. By Henry Beveridge. Illustrated. Vol I. Royal 8vo cl 20s. Blackie and Son

BLANCHARD—Heads and Tales of Travellers and Travelling: a book for everybody going anywhere. By E. L. Blanchard. Illustrated. 18mo bds 6d. H. Lea

BLACK'S Picturesque Guide to North Wales. New edit fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. A. and C. Black

BRADSHAW'S Itinerary of Great Britain for Railway and Telegraphic Conveyance. New edit for 1860, map and illustrations, sq swd 2s 6d; cloth 4s. Adams and Co

BRADSHAW'S Handbook of the Bombay Presidency, and the North-Western Provinces of India. Map and illustrations, sq cl 10s. Adams and Co

BRAITHWAITE—A Temperate Examination of Homœopathy, No. 3. The Statistics of Homœopathy, examined and compared with the regular practice of medicine. By W. Braithwaite. 12mo swd 3d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

BRAITAWAITE—On Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, embracing the opinions and practice of the best practitioners in this department of medicine during the last half-year. By W. Braithwaite. No. 4—January to June 1860. 12mo swd 1s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

BRAITHWAITE—The Retrospect of Medicine: being a half-yearly journal, containing a retrospective view of every discovery and practical improvement in the medical sciences. Edited by W. Braithwaite. Vol. XLI.—January to June 1860. 12mo cl 6s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

BURKE—A Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families. By Sir Bernard Burke. Cr 8vo cl 12s 6d. Longman and Co

BUCKLAND—Curiosities of Natural History. Second series. By Francis T. Buckland. 12mo cl 6s. R. Bentley

BUSK—Captain Hans Busk's Rifle Target Register. Fourth edit, 8vo cl swd 1s. Routledge and Co

CARTER—The Imitation of our Lord Jesus Christ: a series of Lectures delivered at All Saints', Margaret-street, in Lent, 1860. By the Rev. T. T. Carter. 8vo cl 2s 6d. Masters

CHAMBERS'S Journal. Vol. XIII. January to June, 1860. Roy 8vo cl 4s 6d. W. and R. Chambers

COLLIS—Ponticulus Græcus. Short Elementary Exercises from the Greek Testament, Æsop, and Xenophon, arranged for translation into Greek (to accompany Pontes Classici, No. 2). By the Rev. Jno. Day Collis. Sq 12mo swd 1s. Longman and Co

COLLIS—Ponticulus Latinus. The History of Rome to the destruction of Carthage, arranged for translation into Latin (to accompany Pontes Classici, No. 1). By the Rev. Jno. Day Collis. Sq 12mo swd 1s. Longman and Co

CROLY—Marston; or, the Soldier and Statesman. By the Rev. Geo. Croly. Third edit, fcp 8vo bds 2s. H. Lea

CROWE—The History of France. By Eyre Evans Crowe (5 vols.) Vol II. 8vo cl 15s. Longman and Co

CUMMING—FRENCH—The Hammersmith Protestant Discusion: being an authenticated report of the controversial discussion between the Rev. Jno. Cumming and Daniel French, on the differences between Protestantism and Popery. New edit, cr 8vo cl 6s. A. Hall and Co

CUMMING—Sabbath Morning Readings on the Old Testament. By the Rev. Jno. Cumming. The Book of Daniel. Fcp 8vo cl 3s. A. Hall and Co

DAY—Sandford and Merton. By T. Day. New edit revised (Bohn's cheap series). 12mo bds 2s. H. G. Bohn

DOYLE—A Tribute to the Memory of Ismena Whittaker. By Hannah Doyle. Cr 8vo cl swd 1s. A. W. Bennett

DUMAS (Roland de) Montrevel. 12mo bds 2s. Cassell and Co

DUMAS—Doctor Basilius. By Alexandre Dumas (Railway Library, Vol CCVI). Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Routledge and Co

EDGE—Slavery Doomed; or, the Contest between Free and Slave Labour in the United States. By Fred. Milnes Edge. Cr 8vo cl 6s. Smith, Elder, and Co

FAMOUS Boys; and How they became Great Men. Dedicated to youths and young men. 4th enlarged edit, 12mo cl 3s 6d. Darton

GARDENER'S (The) Weekly Magazine and Floricultural Cabinet. Conducted by Messrs. Harrison. Vol I. January to June 1860. 8vo cl 4s 6d. J. Allen

GORE—The Lord and the Lout. By Mrs. Gore. 12mo bds 2s. Knight and Son

GREENWOOD—Under a Cloud: a novel. By Fredk. and Jas. Greenwood. 3 vols. Cr 8vo cl 31s 6d. C. J. Skeet

HENSMAN—Handbook of the Constitution: being a short account of the rise, progress, and present state of the laws of England. By Alfred P. Hensman. 16mo cl 4s. Longman and Co

HAZLITT—History of the Venetian Republic, her rise, her greatness, and her civilisation. By W. Carew Hazlitt. New edit. 2 vols 8vo cl 28s. Smith, Elder, and Co

HOOD—Memorials of Thomas Hood. Collected, arranged, and edited by his Daughter. With a preface and notes by his Son. Illustrated with copies from his own sketches. 2 vols post 8vo cl 21s. E. Moxon and Co

ILLUSTRATED (The) Boy's Own Treasury. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. Ward and Lock

JERROLD—The Brownrigg Papers. By Douglas Jerrold Edited by Blanchard Jerrold. Illustrated by Cruikshank. Crown 8vo cl 10s 6d. J. C. Hotten

JOHNSTONE—CROALL—The Nature-Printed British Sea-Weeds. By William Grosart Johnstone and Alexander Croall. Nature-printed by Henry Bradbury (4 vols). Vol. IV. Chlorospermeæ. Roy 8vo cl 42s. Bradbury and Evans

JOHNSTONE—HUNTER—Rasselas: a Tale, by Samuel Johnson. With introductory remarks; explanatory and grammatical annotations; specimens of interrogative lessons; answers to questions set at the Oxford middle-class examinations, &c.; and a life of Dr. Johnson. By the Rev. John Hunter. 12mo cl 4s. Longman and Co

KEARY—Mia and Charlie; or, A Week's Holiday at Rydal Rectory. By Miss Keary. Illustrated. New edit, fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. H. Lea

KEARY—The Rival Kings; or, Overbearing. Hy Miss Keary. Illustrated. New edit, fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. H. Lea

LANGFORD—Shelley, The Death of St. Polycarp, and other Poems. By Jno. Alfred Langford. Fcp 8vo cl 5s. Smith, Elder and Co

LANKESTER—A Plain and Easy Account of the British Ferns. Edited by Phebe Lankester. Illustrated. New edit fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d plain; 4s coloured. Hardwicke

LAMARTINE—Memoir of Celebrated European Characters. By Alphonse de Lamartine. New edit cr 8vo cl 5s. R. Bentley.

LEVI—On Taxation: How it is Raised, and How it is Expended. By Leone Levi. Cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. J. W. Parker.

LIVINGSTONE'S (Dr.) Cambridge Lectures; together with a Prefatory Letter by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick. Edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. W. Monk. Portrait and Map. 2nd edit cr 8vo cl 6s 6d. Bell and Daldy

LORD Fitzwarine. By "Scrutator." 3 vols post 8vo cl 31s 6d. Hurst and Blackett

LYTTON—Ernest Maltravers. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. New edit fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. Routledge and Co.

MARGARET and her Bridesmaids (Hurst and Blackett's Standard Library, Vol II.) Cr. 8vo cl 5s. Hurst and Blackett

MASSEY—A History of England during the Reign of George III. By William Massey. Vol III. 1781-1793. 8vo cl 12s. J. W. Parker

MARRYAT'S Settlers in Canada. New edit (Bohn's Illustrated Library), post 8vo cl 5s. H. G. Bohn

MEASOM—The Official Illustrated Guide to the Great Western Railway. By George Measom. New edit 12mo swd 1s. R. Griffin and Co

MEASOM—The Official Illustrated Guide to the Bristol and Exeter, North and South Devon, Cornwall, and South Wales Railway. By George Measom. New edit 12mo swd 1s. R. Griffin and Co

MONRO—Basil the Schoolboy; or, the Heir of Arundel. By the Rev. E. Monro. Third edit 12mo cl 3s 6d. Masters

PETER PARLEY—The Wanderers by Sea and Land, with other Tales. By Peter Parley. Illustrated. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. James Blackwood

POEMS by L. Third Series. Post 8vo cl 4s. 6d. E. T. Whitfield

REDDING—French Wines and Vineyards; and the way to find them. By Cyrus Redding. Cr 8vo cl 3s 6d. Houlston and Wright

RITCHIE—About London. By J. Ewing Ritchie. Post 8vo cl 5s. Tinsley

RODWELL—Old London Bridge: a Historical Tale of the Sixteenth Century. By G. Herbert Rodwell, Esq. Fcp 8vo bds 2s. H. Lea

RUSE AND STRAKER—Printing and its Accessories; a comprehensive book of charges for the guidance of letterpress and lithographic printers, engravers, and bookbinders, instructions in lithography, ink, chalk, and chromo, with descriptive illustrations: together with 156 samples of English and foreign papers. By G. Ruse and C. Straker. Cr 8vo cl 21s. Straker and Son

RUTH Clayton; or, the Contrast. New edition. 18mo cl 1s. Knight and Son

SALMON-FISHING in Canada. By a Resident. Edited by Col. Sir James Edward Alexander. With illustrations. Cr 8vo cl 10s. 6d. Longman and Co

SCOTT—The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. Vol XXIII. Kenilworth. Vol II. Illus 12mo cl 4s 6d. A. and C. Black

SCOTT—The Waverley Novels. By Sir Walter Scott. Vol XXIV. The Pirate, Vol I. Illus 12mo cl 4s 6d. A. and C. Black

SCOTT—The Fair Maid of Perth; or, St. Valentine's Day. By Sir Walter Scott. Fcp 8vo bds 1s 6d; cl 2s. A. and C. Black

SHADOW Land: a story with a purpose. By the author of "Philip Paternoster." Cr 8vo cl 10s 6d. Hope

SHEPHERD and Co.'s Universal Guide to Photography. By a Practical Photographer. 12mo swd 1s. Marlborough

SIMEON—Stray Notes on Fishing and Natural History. By Cornwall Simeon. Illus cr 8vo cl 7s 6d. Macmillan and Co

SINCLAIR—The Journey of Life. By Catherine Sinclair. 9th edit. (Run and Read Library, Vol LXII). Fcp 8vo bds 2s. Simpkin, Marshall and Co

SINCLAIR—Jane Bouverie; and How she became an Old Maid. By Catherine Sinclair (Cheap Library). Fcp 8vo bds 1s. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

SMITH—The Lawyer and his Profession: a series of letters to a solicitor commencing business. By J. Orton Smith. Fcp 8vo cl 4s. V. and R. Stevens

STANSFELD—A Plan for a National Bank of Issue, whereby the convertibility of the bank-note into gold will be made more secure than at present, a revenue of upwards of 1,000,000l. obtained, and monetary panics prevented. By Hamer Stansfeld. 8vo swd 6d. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co

STAFFORD—Enoch: a poem in three books. By Robert Stafford. Fcp 8vo cl 3s 6d. Longman and Co

SYMONS—Rough Types of English Life. By the late Jelinger Cookson Symons, Esq. Cr 8vo cl 5s. James Blackwood

THOMSON—Health Resorts of Britain, and How to Profit by Them. By Spencer Thomson, Illust 8vo cl 5s. Ward and Lock

TRENCH—On some deficiencies in our English Dictionaries. By Richard Chenevix Trench. 2nd edit revised and enlarged. To which is added a letter to the author from Herbert Coleridge, Esq., on the progress and prospects of the Society's New English Dictionary. 8vo swd 3s. J. W. Parker

TRIUMPHS (The) of Perseverance and Enterprise. New edit. 12mo cl 3s 6d. Darton and Co

TROLLOPE—Father Eustace: a tale of the Jesuits. By Mrs. Trollope. 3rd edit 12mo bds 2s. Knight and Son

VIGNOLES—Observations to accompany the Map of the Shadow-path thrown by the Total Eclipse of the Sun on the 18th July, 1860, across the North-eastern part of Spain. By Chas. Vignoles, F.R.S. Imp 8vo cl 10s 6d. Longman and Co

VILLAGE Belles: a tale of English country life. By the Author of "Mary Powell." New edit. 12mo canvas 2s 6d; cl 3s 6d. (Bentley's Standard Novels.) R. Bentley

WILFORD—Three Lectures upon the Rifle. By Colonel E. C. Wilford. 2nd edit. Fcp 8vo cl swd 2s. Marlborough

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCALE of CHARGES for ADVERTISEMENTS in the CRITIC is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Four Lines, or Thirty Words	0	3	6
Each additional Line (about Ten Words)	0	0	6
Half Column	1	10	0
Whole Column	2	10	0

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE and DISCOUNT BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Taree per Cent. at Call.
G. H. LAW, Manager.
Offices, 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

LESSEY'S MARKING INK.—Established in 1838.—An intense black, unaltered by washing. See Dr. Ure's testimonial at the Proprietor's, 97, High-street, Marylebone, London. Sold at 1s. per bottle by all Chemists and Stationers.

BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64, Cheapside, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 3 to 60 guineas. Every watch skilfully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.—Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufactory, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

BENNETT'S RIFLEMAN'S WATCH, 65 and 64, Cheapside.—J. BENNETT having manufactured a Watch specially fitted for the use of Military Men, and combining the advantages of both the hunting and open-faced watch, solicits the inspection of his large stock by all Rifle Volunteers. In silver 5 guineas, in gold from 15 guineas, free and safe by post.
Money orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufactory, 65 and 64, Cheapside, E.C.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—"Perfection of mechanism."—*Morning Post.*
Gold, 5 to 100 guineas; Silver, 2 to 50 guineas.
Send two stamps for "Benson's Illustrated Pamphlet," descriptive of every construction of watch now made, with their prices.
Watches sent to all parts of the kingdom, free by post, or to India and the Colonies for 5s. extra.
33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

CRITIC PORTRAIT GALLERY
OF CELEBRITIES IN
Literature, Science, and Art.

THE CRITIC for MAY 5 contains a PORTRAIT of
MISS CUSHMAN.
With a *fac-simile* Autograph and Biographical Sketch. A copy sent in return for seven stamps.

THE PORTRAITS ALREADY PUBLISHED IN THE GALLERY ARE

No. 1, WILKIE COLLINS, in the CRITIC of June 5, No. 413
No. 2, JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, July 3, No. 417.
No. 3, RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, August 7, No. 422.
No. 4, CHARLES DICKENS, September 4, No. 426.
No. 5, JAMES HANNAY, October 2, No. 430.
No. 6, CHARLES MACKAY, November 6, No. 435.
No. 7, WILLIAM HUNT, December 11, No. 440.
No. 8, M. LE COMTE DE MONTALEMBERT, Jan. 1, No. 443
No. 9, JUDGE HALIBURTON, February 5, No. 448.
No. 10, LORD BROUGHAM, March 5, No. 452.
No. 11, GEORGE GROTE, April 2, No. 456.
No. 12, THOMAS CARLYLE, May 7, No. 461.
No. 13, BARON VON HUMBOLDT, May 21, No. 463.
No. 14, EARL STANHOPE, June 4, No. 465.
No. 15 SYDNEY LADY MORGAN, July 9, No. 47
No. 16, W. HOWARD RUSSELL, August 6, No. 474.
No. 17, SAMUEL LOVER, September 3, No. 478.
No. 18, PROFESSOR FARADAY, October 8, No. 483.
No. 19, JAMES ROBINSON PLANCHÉ, November 5, No. 487
No. 20, The late JOHN MURRAY, January 7, 1860, No. 496.
No. 21, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, February 4, No. 500.
No. 22, THOMAS NORTON LONGMAN, April 7, No. 509.

Portraits of Sir E. B. LYTTON, and others, will follow, from Photographs by Mr. MATALL, Messrs. MAULL and POLYBLANK, Mr. CLARKINGTON, Mr. HERBERT WATKINS, and other eminent photographic artists.

Each Portrait is accompanied by a fac-simile Autograph and Biographical Sketch.

The Portraits may also be obtained in the Monthly Parts of the CRITIC, from July 1st, 1858.

CRITIC Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

THE TIMES, *Post*, or *Globe* POSTED the evening of publication, at 2½d. a quarter; *Herald* or *Chronicle*, 2½d.; *Daily News* or *Evening Herald*, 1½d.; *The Times*, second edition, 3½d., ditto, second day, 1½d. 6d. Answers required and orders prepaid.—JAMES BARKER, 19, Throgmorton-street, Bank.
Established thirty years.

TO WATER GARDENS in the easiest way is by using the best FLEXIBLE TUBE. Brass Hand Branches, Roses and Jets, Garden-engines, Syringes, &c.—Apply for illustrated price lists to JAMES SHEATH and Co., the Patent Gutta Percha and India Rubber Factory, 55, Old-street-road, E. C.—The best articles only manufactured. Speaking Tubes fitted with our latest improvements.

WHAT WILL THIS COST to PRINT? is a thought often occurring to literary minds, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained, on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London. R. B. is enabled to execute every description of Printing on very advantageous terms, his office being furnished with a large and choice assortment of TYPES, STEAM PRINTING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and other PRESSES, and every modern improvement in the printing art. A SPECIMEN BOOK of TYPES, and information for authors, sent on application, by
RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

SPICED BREAKFAST TONGUES, 7½d. each, or 3s. 6d. per half-dozen. Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 7½d. and 8½d. per lb. Osborne's Peat-smoked Breakfast Bacon, 9d. per lb. by the half-side. Butters in perfection at reasonable rates. A saving of 15 per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this establishment on all first-class provisions. Packages gratis.
OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, Osborne House, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

INDIA and BRITISH SHAWLS, DRESSES, and CLOAKS of every description CLEANED, and the Colours preserved. Black dyed for Mourning every Wednesday, and finished in a few days. Bed Furniture and Drawing-room suites, of all sorts, cleaned, dyed, and finished. Kid Gloves, Silk and Satin Waistcoats, cleaned, by SAMUEL OSMOND and Co., 8, Ivy-lane, Newgate-street, London.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in England are to be obtained of PHILLIPS and CO., Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City.
Good strong useful Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., and 4s.; rich Souchong, 3s. 4d., 3s. 10d., and 4s. Pure Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.
Tea and Coffee to the value of 40s. sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England. A price current free. Sugars at market prices. All goods carriage free within eight miles of the City.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA, THE LEAF NOT COVERED WITH COLOUR.
STRONG, RICH, and FULL-FLAVOURED TEA is thus secured, as importing it *before the Chinese cover it with colour* makes it impossible for any brown low-priced autumn leaves to be made to appear like the best, and passed off to the consumer at a high price. Price 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d. per lb., in Packets. PURSELL, 80, Cornhill, and 119, Cheapside; ELPHINSTONE, 227, Regent-st.; GOULD, 198, Oxford-st.; WOLFE, 75, St. Paul's; FORTESCUE, Bayswater; BLISS, Brompton; ALLCHIN, Barnsbury-park; MILLARD, Camden-town; JOHNSTON, Charing-cross; WEBSTER, Moorgate-st.; NEWELL, Hackney; DELL, Kingsland; BALLARD, Hammersmith; GALLOWAY, Islington; GOTTUNG, Kentish-town and Pimlico; LUCAS, Bridge-st., Westminster; PEGG, Notting-hill; McCASH, Stratford; REID, Russell-square; DODSON, 98, Blackman-st.; HORNIMAN'S Agents in every town.

THE WINES OF FRANCE AT THE REDUCED DUTY.

BARTON and GUESTIER'S celebrated CLARETS (in one dozen Cases).

Médoc, 1854, 30s.; St. Julien, 44s.; Chateau de Beychevelle, 56s.; Langoa, 84s.; Léoville, 92s.; Latour, 100s.; Langoa, 1851, 78s. Léoville, 86s.; Latour, 94s.

NEW PALACE of WESTMINSTER STORES, 11, Bridge-street, two doors from Parliament-street.

WINES of PORTUGAL and SPAIN at the REDUCED DUTY.

The following Wines have all been matured in the cellars of the well-known firm of Sandeman and Co., and are confidently recommended for immediate consumption:

Pale Sherry, 24s., 28s., 32s., 36s., 40s., and 48s.
Golden Sherry, 26s., 30s., 35s., 42s., and 54s.
Good Port, 29s. to 35s.; fine Port, 40s. to 46s.
Very old and curious, 52s. to 64s.

Terms cash. Post-office orders to be made payable to FRANCIS ELAND, Proprietor; cheques to be crossed Messrs. Hopkinson and Co., Bankers, Regent-street.

NEW PALACE of WESTMINSTER STORES, 11, Bridge-street, two doors from Parliament-street.

PURE WINES of PORTUGAL & SPAIN, at reduced tariff.

CRITERION PORT.....} 36s. per dozen, bottles included
CRITERION SHERRY}

Pint samples of each forwarded on receipt of forty-two stamps.

FRENCH and other Wines of every description.
SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE ..... 40s. per doz.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC CLARET ..... 24s. „

SPIRITS of the finest quality.
SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS ..... 28s. — 30s. per case.
OLD COGNAC BRANDY ..... 52s. — 58s. per doz.

Terms cash; country orders to be accompanied by a remittance.—WILLIAMS and Co., 23, Birchin-lane, Cornhill, E.C.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

SHIRTS, unequalled for quality and accuracy of fit Sizes or measures registered for future orders and FAMILY HOSIERY, in Stockings, Socks, Vests, and Drawers, of the best description and newest styles in every material for the season.—POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London, S.W.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show-rooms contain a large assortment of brass bedsteads, suitable both for home use and tropical climates; handsome iron bedsteads with brass mountings and elegantly japanned; plain iron bedsteads for servants; every description of wood bedstead that is manufactured, in mahogany, birch, walnut-tree wood, polished deal and japanned, all fitted with bedding and furniture complete, as well as every description of bedroom furniture.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing designs and prices of 100 bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of bedroom furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W

FURNITURE. WHERE to BUY, WHAT to BUY.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 28l. Dining-room suite, the 35l. Drawing-room suite, the 26l. Bedroom suite; Bachelors' Bedroom, 7l.; and Servants', 4l. Illustrated catalogues gratis, and free by post. Goods carriage paid to any part of the kingdom.—P. and S. BEYFUS, 91, 93, and 95, City-road, London.

TO PERSONS FURNISHING. — The most varied and extensive STOCK of CABINET FURNITURE, Upholstery Goods, Bedsteads, Bedding, Chimney-glasses, Damasks, Carpets, &c., conveniently arranged for public inspection, will be found in the immense furniture galleries and show-rooms of Messrs. DRUCE and Co., Nos. 58, 68, and 69, Baker-street. The price is marked on every article in plain figures, that persons may make their own estimates, as importunity to purchasers is not allowed. Every article being manufactured by first-rate workmen, of the best seasoned materials, a twelvemonth's warranty is given. Purchasers are invited to visit this establishment before deciding elsewhere. N.B. Iron bedsteads, 8s. 6d. each; 300 easy chairs and 100 wardrobes to select from. Carpets 1s. per yard under the usual price. Illustrated books post free.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE of an UPHOLSTERER'S STOCK of new and second-hand Furniture, amounting to upwards of Twenty Thousand Pounds, and comprising more than one hundred suites of Drawing, Dining, and Bed-room appendages in every description of wood and design. J. DENT and Co. for upwards of thirty years the proprietors of the Great Western Furniture Bazaar, 30, 31, 32, and 99, Crawford-street, Baker-street, beg to announce to their customers and the public that in consequence of the expiration of their leases, they have commenced selling off the whole of their immense stock of Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c. &c. Families about to furnish will save full one third. The high reputation so long possessed by the Proprietors of the establishment will be a sufficient guarantee for the quality of their stock. References to customers in every town in England. The extensive Premises covering a space of more than 80,000 square feet, to be LET.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN (by Royal Command).

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a new series of his useful productions, which for excellence of temper, quality of material, and, above all, cheapness in price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.—Sold Retail by all Stationers, Bookseliers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham; No. 91, John-street, New York and at 37, Gracechurch-street, London.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS are made to order from Scotch Cheviot, Tweed, and Angolas, all wool, and thoroughly shrunk by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant and Family Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W. The Two Guinea Dress and Frock Coats, the Guinea Dress Trousers, and the Half-Guinea Waistcoats. N.B.—A Perfect Fit guaranteed.

FOR FASHIONS IN PETTICOATS LADIES SHOULD VISIT

WM. CARTER'S WHOLESALE and RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT.

A Novelty for Petticoats in Brocaded Horsehair.
Ladies' French Muslin Lace and Steel Jupon, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 6d.
Ladies' Crinoline Watch-spring Petticoats, 4s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.
Ladies' Quilted Lustre and Saltaire Petticoats, 6s. 9d. to 25s
WM. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

LADIES, why give such High Prices for your STAY BODICES, when you can obtain a single pair at the Wholesale Prices direct from the Manufactory, and the choice of fifty different sorts at the undermentioned prices?

Patent Front-fastening Coutil Bodices, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
Paris Wove Stays, any size required, 3s. 11d. to 14s. 6d.
Ladies' Family and Nursery Stays, 8s. 6d. to 21s.
The Self-adjusting Victoria Royal Stay, 16s. 6d. to 25s.
Engravings of the above and Trade-lists free.
WM. CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's, London.

LAWRENCE HYAM announces that his NEW STOCK of CLOTHING for the Season of 1860, consisting of the largest and choicest variety of SPRING and SUMMER attire ever designed, is now ready for inspection, and to which he solicits public attention and patronage. The greatest confidence may be placed in the durability and style of all garments, combined with the utmost economy in price.

LAWRENCE HYAM invites attention to his SURTOUT and DRESS COATS, varying from 25s. to 50s. The MATERIAL, STYLE, FIT, and MAKE are PERFECT, and cannot fail to give general satisfaction.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S SPRING and SUMMER OVERCOAT and UNDRESS JACKETS are first in FASHION, serviceable in wear, and beautiful in design. Price 16s., 21s., 30s., 42s. and 50s.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S GUINEA COATS, 38s. SUITS, 15s. and 17s. TROUSERS, and 6s. VESTS, are "Household Words" in every family. An immense variety of the newest patterns to select from, specially made for the SPRING and SUMMER Season of 1860.

LAWRENCE HYAM'S ORDERED DEPARTMENT is complete in all its arrangements. The most talented Cutters and best Workmen only are employed, whereby perfection in FIT, ELEGANCE, and STYLE, are always secured at moderate prices.

Observe — The only Establishments of LAWRENCE HYAM are—City, 36, Gracechurch-street; West-End, 189 and 190, Tottenham-court-road.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and general aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.—Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINT-MENT, called the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, is confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated sore legs, if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each. Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ

confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s.

Sold wholesale by the proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT at their dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses. Retai by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Observe: No medicine sold under the above name can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

BEWARE of Spurious and Dangerous Compounds, sold in imitation of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, a name invented and applied by Dr. J. C. BROWNE, M.R.C.S. (ex-Army Medical Staff) to his great discovery, which is so extraordinarily curative in Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Head-Aches, Hysteria, Diarrhœa, and Diphtheria. As a proof of its efficacy, a few extracts from numerous testimonials by physicians and surgeons are given:

From W. VESALIUS PETTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine: "I have never met with any medicine so efficacious as an anti-spasmodic and sedative. I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. M'MILLMAN, of New Galloway, Scotland: "I consider it the most valuable medicine known."

Dr. LEE HOGG says: "The more I use it the more satisfied am I of its great usefulness."

Dr. M'GRIGOR CROFT, late Army Staff, says: "It is a most invaluable medicine."

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta: "Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDOUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham: "As an astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an anti-spasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous. As a sedative in Neuralgia and The Dolourenx, its effects were very remarkable. In Uterine Affections I have found it extremely valuable."

Sold only in bottles, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., by the Sole Agent and Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; or sent carriage free on receipt of stamps or Post-office order.

None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved on the Government stamp.

CANCER.

Just published, price 1s., per post 1s. 1d.,

THE SECOND APPENDIX to the Successful Treatment of Cancer without Operation or Caustices; also, a new, painless, and successful method of treating Fistula, without using the knife, ligature, or caustics. By JOHN PATTISON, M.D., 10, Cavendish-road, St. John's-wood, London, N.W.

Fourth Edition, just published, price 2s. 6d. or by post, 32 stamps,

DISEASES of the SKIN: a Guide to their Treatment and Prevention; illustrated by Cases. By THOMAS HUNT, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21a, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

"Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—*Lancet.*

London: T. RICHARDS, 37, Great Queen-street.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS for Indigestion, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints. Prepared only by JAMES COCKLE, Surgeon, 18, New Ormond-street, and to be had of all medicine vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

SENT FREE for the benefit of NERVOUS SUFFERERS, "THE WARNING VOICE," by H. SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., a Medical Work on the Cure of Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., on receipt of a Stamped directed Envelope.—Address Dr. H SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

GIVEN AWAY for the BENEFIT of NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—Mr. RAPKEY will send free, on receipt of two stamps (to prepay postage), the "Medical Friend" on the Self-Cure of Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Indigestion, &c. Illustrated with Cases and Means of Cure used in each case.—C. T. RAPKEY, Registered Surgeon, 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT, HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?—Dr. RUSSELL'S LIXIVENE, an elegantly perfumed toilet compound, is guaranteed to produce Moustachios, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, restore the original colour, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at any age. Price 2s., sent anywhere, free by post, on receipt of 24 penny stamps, by Dr. RUSSELL, 1, Raglan-street, Kentish-town, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS. Obstacles Overcome.—The dyspeptic, consumptive, and all suffering from congestion or disordered action of any organ may be relieved of their maladies by the diligent use of these two inestimable remedies. The Ointment penetrates to the affected part, whether situated near to, or remote from, the skin, and acts most genially with the Pills in removing all obstructions to the free circulation of pure blood through the deranged organ; over which this Ointment should be rubbed as briskly as possible, without increasing pain or producing an additional pang. By such a course every obstacle to circulation, secretion, and excretion will be overcome, and each function resume its natural state. Vigour, vivacity, and health will reward the patient's diligence.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. Price 1s. 1½d and 2s. 9d. per box.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated, by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age. These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Venders. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

FINE HEAD OF HAIR.
THE BEARD, WHISKERS, AND MOUSTACHIOS.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success during the last sixty years in the growth, restoration, and in beautifying the human hair. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey—strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. In the growth of whiskers, the beard, and moustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, while its introduction into the nursery of Royalty, and the numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

CAUTION!—On the wrapper of each bottle are the words, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, &c., in white letters, and their signature. "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink. Sold at 20 Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. THOMSON'S celebrated REMEDY has been successful in curing thousands of cases, and is applicable to every variety of SINGLE or DOUBLE RUPTURE, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age, causing no inconvenience in its use, and doing away with any further necessity for wearing trusses, &c. Sent post free, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps or post-office order, by Dr. RALPH THOMSON, 28, Clarence-road, Kentish-town, London.—Attendance daily, except Sunday, from 11 till 12 o'clock. An explanatory book and testimonials sent, post free, for six penny stamps.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of a steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided; a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

A single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 6d.
An Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.—The material of which these are made is recommended by the Faculty as being peculiarly ELASTIC and COMPRESSIBLE, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELING of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXXVII.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for insertion are requested to be forwarded to the Publishers immediately. Advertisements and Bills cannot be received later than FRIDAY NEXT.

London: LONGMAN and Co., 39, Paternoster-row.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. LXIII., price 6s., this day published.

1. Lord Brougham.
2. Prison Ethics.
3. Victor Hugo—French and English Poetry.
4. The West Indies—Past and Present.
5. Marshman's Life of Havelock.
6. Mansel and his Critics.
7. Church Questions in Australia.
8. Owen's Palæontology.
9. Cambridge University Reform.
10. Our Epilogue on Affairs and Books.

London: JACKSON and WALFORD, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW

NEW SERIES. No. XXXV. JULY, 1860.

CONTENTS.

1. Strikes: their Tendencies and Remedies.
2. The Mill on the Floss.
3. Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859.
4. The Post-office Monopoly.
5. Ary Scheffer.
6. The Irish Education Question.
7. Germany: its Strength and Weakness.
8. Thoughts in Aid of Faith.
9. Grievances of Hungarian Catholics.
10. The French Press.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE.—1. Theology and Philosophy. 2. Politics, Sociology, and Travels. 3. Science. 4. History and Biography. 5. Belles Lettres.

London: GEORGE MANWARING (Successor to John Chapman), 8, King William-street, Strand.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JULY, 2s. 6d.

CONTAINS

Froude's History of the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary.
Wheat and Tares: a Tale. Part VII.
The Volunteer Course at Hythe School of Musketry. By Viscount Bury, Lieutenant-Colonel, Civil Service Regiment.
Gryll Grange. By the author of "Headlong Hall." Chapters XV. to XVIII.
On the Importance of Energy in Life.
Physical Theories of the Phenomena of Life. By William Hopkins, F.R.S. Part II.
An Old Rod for New Poets.
The Literary Suburb of the Eighteenth Century. Conclusion.
A Plea for Truth in Advertisement.
Social and Political Life Five-and-Thirty Years ago. By a Man on the Shady Side of Fifty.
Saint Brandam. By Matthew Arnold.
Chronicle of Current History.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand, W.C.

THE ART-JOURNAL for July (price 2s. 6d.) contains Engravings from the Pictures of "Peace" by J. Drummond, R.S.A., "In the Royal Collection; of "Bacchus and Ariadne," by Turner, in the National Gallery; and from the Sculpture of "Reading," by P. MacDowell, R.A.

The literary contributions include:—

Men of Promise: Proctor and Deare. By Walter Thornbury.
Rome and her Works of Art. By J. Dafforne. *Illustrated.*
Hindoo Ornamentation. By A. Hunter, M.D. *Illustrated.*
The Hudson. Part VI. By B. J. Lossing. *Illustrated.*
The British Institution.
The Companion Guide (by Railway) to South Wales. Part VII. By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. *Illustrated.* &c., &c.

VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Just published, 252 pp. 8vo., cloth, price 3s. 6d.,

THE NEW VOLUME (JANUARY to JUNE 1860) OF THE BRITISH CONTROVERSIALIST.—This volume is one of unusual interest, and contains able debates on the following subjects:

1. The Protestant Rule of Faith.*
2. The Opium Traffic.
3. Trades' Unions.
4. Joan of Arc an Impostor.
5. The Tendencies of the Poetry of Longfellow and Tennyson.

* This important subject is discussed by *bona fide* Catholic and Protestant writers.

London: HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

Published this day, post 8vo. cloth, price 4s. 6d.

POEMS by L. Third Series.

By the same Author,

POEMS by L. 3s. 6d.
POEMS by L. Second Series, 4s. 6d.

London: E. T. WHITFIELD, 178, Strand.

Now ready, in post 8vo. cloth, price 6s. 6d.

THE LIVING AMONG THE DEAD: a Story founded on Facts. By the Author of "Blenham," &c.

"The story has been well considered, and is founded on much special knowledge of ecclesiastical affairs."—*Nonconformist.*

"To this author must be assigned the merit of conscientiousness, and much painstaking in plot and purpose."—*Dispatch.*

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

THE CHEAPEST PERIODICAL OF THE DAY.

On 1st July, No. I., price Eightpence,

DUFFY'S HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE, a Monthly Journal of Literature, Science, and Art. Edited by M. HAVERTY, Esq., Author of "The History of Ireland."

CONTENTS of No. I.:—The O'Donnells in Exile, by John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D.: The Man with the Black Eye, by William Carleton, Esq.; The Battle of Clontibret, by Celtica; Mrs. Anna Jameson; The O'Byrnes of Wicklow, by E. P. MacCarthy, Esq.; A Dream of Glenflesk; The Legend of Inniscathy; The Waning of the Year; Glimpses d'Outre Mer; Midsummer, by John Duggan, Esq.; Literary Notice.

Principal Contributors:

John O'Donovan, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A.	E. P. MacCarthy, Esq.
William Carleton, Esq.	William John Fitzpatrick, Esq., J.P.
Rev. Charles P. Meehan.	Professor Kavanagh.
Daniel MacCarthy, Esq.	Robert D. Joyce, Esq.
Thomas D'Arcy Magee, Esq.	

The *Hibernian Magazine* shall be National, Literary, and at the same time "racy of the soil." The contents will embrace Irish History and Antiquities, Popular Tales, Poetry, Romance, Biography, &c. &c.

Each Number of the *Hibernian Magazine* will contain 96 columns, double crown 8vo., printed in the best manner on fine paper, and will be sent free by post for six months for 4s. 6d.

Dublin: JAMES DUFFY, 7, Wellington-quay. London: W. KENT and Co., 23, Paternoster-row. Manchester: J. HEYWOOD, 143, Deansgate. Liverpool: WILLIAM GILLING, 36, North John-street. Glasgow: H. MARGEY, Great Clyde-street.

13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

HURST AND BLACKETT'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVELS in the REGIONS of the UPPER and LOWER AMOOR, and the RUSSIAN ACQUISITIONS on the Confines of INDIA and CHINA; with Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis, and the Manjours, Manyargs, Toungouz, Touzemtz, Goldi, and Gelyaks, the Hunting and Pastoral Tribes North of Japan. By T. W. ATKINSON, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Author of "Oriental and Western Siberia." Dedicated, by permission, to Her Majesty. Royal 8vo. with Map and 83 Illustrations, 2l. 2s. bound.

[*Just ready.*

A SUMMER RAMBLE IN THE HIMALAYAS; with Sporting Adventures in the Vale of Cashmere. Edited by "MOUNTAINEER." 8vo. with Illustrations, 15s.

"A book which we cannot commend too highly. It is a most interesting, pleasant, and well-written narrative. The sporting exploits which it describes are comparatively novel, and the account of the scenery amongst which they were performed is graphic and charming."—*Literary Gazette.*

DOMESTIC MEMOIRS of the ROYAL FAMILY, and of the COURT of ENGLAND, chiefly at SHENE and RICHMOND. By FOLKESTONE WILLIAMS, F.G.S., 3 vols. with fine Portraits, &c. 31s. 6d.

"An interesting, pleasant, and instructive book, abundant in anecdote and agreeably gossiping. It moreover exhibits considerable research, and a generally sound historical judgment."—*Spectator.*

SIX MONTHS IN REUNION: a Clergyman's Holiday, and How he Passed it. By the Rev. P. BEATON, M.A. 2 vols. 21s.

"Mr. Beaton has done good service in the publication of these interesting volumes. He is an intelligent observer, enjoys himself heartily, and conveys his readers to enjoy themselves also. His work is written with taste and skill, and abounds with anecdote and information.—*Literary Gazette.*

A JOURNEY on a PLANK from KIEV to EAUX-BONNES, 1859. By LADY CHARLOTTE PEPYS. 2 vols. with Illustrations, 21s.

THE LIFE and TIMES of GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE of BUCKINGHAM. From original and authentic sources. By Mrs. THOMSON. 3 vols. with Portrait, 31s. 6d.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN in ITALY: Impressions of Life in the Roman States and Sardinia. By Mrs. G. GRETTON. 2 vols. 21s.

"Mrs. Gretton's book is timely, lifelike, and for every reason to be recommended."—*Athenæum.*

HISTORY of the REIGN of HENRY IV., King of France and Navarre. From numerous original sources. By Miss FREER, Author of "The Lives of Marguerite d'Angoulême," "Elizabeth de Valois," "Henry III.," &c. 2 vols. with Portraits, 21s. bound.

MARGARET and HER BRIDESMAIDS. Price 5s. bound and illustrated, forming Volume XI. of HURST and BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY of CHEAP EDITIONS.

"We recommend all who are in search of a fascinating novel to read this work. They will find it well worth their while. There are a freshness and originality about it quite charming."—*Athenæum.*

THE NEW NOVELS.

LORD FITZWARINE. By "SCRUTATOR," Author of "The Master of the Hounds," &c. 3 vols., with Illustrations.

BOND and FREE. By the Author of "Caste," &c. 3 vols. [*Just ready.*

ONLY A WOMAN. By Capt. L. WRAXALL. 3 vols.

"A capital novel, and we recommend 'Only a Woman' to all who like to be interested."—*Chronicle.*

"There are few scenes and few conditions of life that Captain Wraxall does not bring before us with no small amount of descriptive power."—*John Bull.*

MAINSTONE'S HOUSEKEEPER. By "SILVERPEN." 3 vols.

"The work of a very clever and able writer. It is certain to attract attention. It has many racy scenes and many pathetic touches."—*Literary Gazette.*

GRANDMOTHER'S MONEY. By the Author of "Wildflower," &c. 3 vols.

"A good novel. The most interesting of the Author's productions."—*Athenæum.*

THE CURATES of RIVERSDALE: RECOLLECTIONS in the LIFE of a CLERGYMAN. Written by Himself. Dedicated to the Duke of Manchester. 3 vols.

HURST and BLACKETT, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

BOHN'S ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY FOR JULY.

CAPTAIN MARRYAT'S SETTLERS in CANADA. New Edition, illustrated with ten fine Engravings on wood, by GILBERT and DALZIEL. Post 8vo. cloth, 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES FOR JULY.

SANDFORD and MERTON. By THOMAS DAY. New Edition, illustrated with eight fine Engravings on wood by ANELAY. Post 8vo. 2s.

HENRY G. BOHN, York-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

THOMAS HOOD.

This day is published, in Two Volumes, post 8vo., 21s. cloth,

MEMORIALS of THOMAS HOOD, Collected, Arranged, and Edited by his Daughter; with a Preface and Notes by his Son. Illustrated with many copies from his own sketches, and of a MS. page of "The Song of the Shirt."

London: EDWARD MOXON and Co., Dover-street.

CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL.—On JULY 7 will be commenced a Romance by CAPTAIN MAYNE REID, entitled THE WILD HUNTRESS. To be continued every week till completed.

W. and R. CHAMBERS, London and Edinburgh; and all Booksellers.

This Day, the Third Volume, price 12s.

HISTORY of ENGLAND during the REIGN of GEORGE the THIRD. By WILLIAM MASSEY, M.P.

Volumes I. and II., 24s.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

In 1 vol. bound in crimson cloth, price 12s. 6d.

A SECOND SERIES OF

VICISSITUDES of FAMILIES. By Sir BERNARD BURKE, Ulster King of Arms. This Second Series comprises stories of vicissitudes in our great families—never before published—more marvellous even than those which rendered the first series of the work so popular.

LONGMAN and Co., Paternoster-row.

*** Orders should be given at once to the booksellers in town or country.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF RICH'S ILLUSTRATED CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

Now ready, in one thick vol. post 8vo. price 12s. 6d. cloth,

A DICTIONARY of ROMAN and GREEK ANTIQUITIES, with nearly 2000 Engravings on Wood, representing Objects from the Antique illustrative of the Industrial Arts and Social Life of the Greeks and Romans: being a Second Edition of the "Illustrated Companion to the Latin Dictionary and Greek Lexicon." By A. RICH., Jun., B.A., late of Caius College, Cambridge.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

CHARENTE'S SANDHURST AND WOOLWICH FRENCH EXERCISES.

Complete in one volume, 12mo. price 10s. 6d. cloth,

EXERCISES adapted to CHARENTE'S COURSE of STUDIES of the FRENCH LANGUAGE. By A. A. DE CHARENTE, Professor of French in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

To be had in 4 separate Parts as follows:—

I. PRONUNCIATION and ACCIDENCE	3s. 0d.
II. FRENCH and ENGLISH SYNTAX compared	3s. 0d.
ELEMENTARY French Exercises, the above in 1 vol.	5s. 6d.
III. GALLICISMS and ANGLICISMS	3s. 0d.
IV. SYNTAXE D'ACCORD, DE CONSTRUCTION, DIFFICULTÉS	3s. 0d.
ADVANCED French Exercises, the above in 1 vol.	5s. 6d.

London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

Now publishing, Second Edition, to be completed in thirteen Monthly Parts, price 2s. each. Part I. July 1, 1860, containing a Chapter on "Drawing Instruments."

THE PRACTICAL DRAUGHTSMAN'S BOOK of INDUSTRIAL DESIGN. A complete Course of Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural Drawing. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Assoc. Inst. C.E. Editor of *The Practical Mechanic's Journal.*

The whole of this work has been remodelled and extended. British measures and dimensions are used throughout in place of the French measures employed in the first edition. The general contents will be as follows:

Drawing Instruments	Application of Shadows to Toothed Gear
Linear Drawing	The Cutting and Shaping of Masonry
The Study of Projection	The Study of Machinery and Sketching
On Colouring Sections, with Applications	Oblique Projections
The Intersection and Development of Surfaces, with Applications	Parallel Perspective
The Study and Construction of Toothed Gear	True Perspective
Elementary Principles of Shadows	Examples of Finished Drawings of Machinery

Each Part will contain eight quarto pages of plate engravings, occasional wood engravings, and sixteen pages of letterpress.

London: LONGMAN and Co.; Editor's Offices (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Glasgow: 166, Buchanan-street.

Fourth Edition, carefully revised and stereotyped.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION, founded on the Catechism of the Church of England: in three successive Steps. By the Rev. WILLIAM DALTON, B.D., Prebendary of Lichfield, and Incumbent of St. Philip's, Penn, Wolverhampton.

FIRST STEP.

Part 1. Questions and Answers Introductory to the Church Catechism.
Part 2. The Church Catechism, with explanation of its terms.
Prayers for Children.

SECOND STEP.

The Church Catechism, with Explanations and Scripture Proofs.

Prayers for Young Persons.

THIRD STEP.

A Catechism on the Church of England.

Part 1. Scriptural Marks of the Church of Christ.
Part 2. Nature and Constitution of the Church of England.
Part 3. Rites and Liturgical Services of the Church of England.
Part 4. Questions on the Thirty-Nine Articles, answered by Reference to Scripture.
Prayers for Schools.

In One Volume, 12mo. cloth, 2s.
In Separate Parts: First Step, 2d.; Second Step, 8d.; Third Step, 10d.

London: HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co., Paternoster-row.
Wolverhampton: SIMPSON and STEEN.

Printed and published by JOHN CROCKFORD, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C., in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, June 30, 1860.